

More About Early Masons And Building of Temple

Lodges (T.H.) Community Affairs File
By DOROTHY J. CLARK

TS JUN 16 1974

Last week's column dealt with the early beginnings of Masonry here in Terre Haute as researched and written by Edward Gilbert in 1911 concerning the beginnings of Terre Haute Lodge No. 19, chartered in 1819.

In June, 1823 Curtis Gilbert withdrew from the lodge after five years membership. He was planning his first visit back to his home in Connecticut after ten years. After his return, ill health and business responsibilities occupied his time and he never affiliated with the lodge again.

Francis Cunningham left the lodge the following December. Army officer Adolph Hill moved away from Terre Haute in 1827. Charter member Zebina C. Hovey left the lodge in 1823 and moved to Iowa. He and his brother Elihu, who had died, were contractors for the building of the Vigo County Courthouse. John Foster Cruft and William Clark, army surgeon, both left Terre Haute and resigned from No. 19.

In 1823 Ransom Miller and Elijah Tillotson became members. There was a general depression about this time and money was scarce. Dues were only 25 cents a meeting, but Masonry was not an essential thing in this small community where the necessities of life were so hard to obtain. Many dues remained unpaid, attendance fell off and the lodge became inactive. Sickness and hard times pervaded the Wabash Valley. Then, too, there were jealousies, personal, social and business, as today. Drinking in the ante-room had much to do with discrediting Masonry as an institution, not just in this area, but in the entire state of Indiana. Temperance became a real issue in Masonry.

Robert Sturges was running a mill at Carlisle, in Sullivan county. Many lived in the country and roads were deplorable. To get to the corner of Second and Wabash in the dark through unlighted streets after a hard day's work was no small effort.



DOROTHY CLARK

In 1825 Lodge No. 19 had 18 members. In 1827 they bought a dozen Windsor chairs for \$18 from Davy & East, local cabinetmakers. The anti-Masonic craze of 1826-1840 is part of almost forgotten history. There have always been those who were opposed to secret societies. From Dec., 1830, there was only one applicant for membership. No. 19 ceased to meet because Masons did not attend. Lodges died all over the country. According to the first census of Terre Haute in 1829, there were 329 males of all ages. Nineteen of these were member of No. 19. In 1835, there were 444 males, over ten years of age, and there were still ten faithful members of No. 19.

Revival came about in 1845 with Elijah Tillotson as Master. After six months James S. Freeman was elected and by the end of 1848 they had moved to new and larger lodge rooms in the third floor of the Ross building on the west side of the public square at No. 19-21 South Second street.

In 1849 Social Lodge No. 86 came into existence. Its petitioners were: Dayton Topping, Thomas L. Marshall, William K. Edwards, Thomas N. Burton, F. Canine, P. L. Hawley, Jonathan M. Hager, S. J. Melvin, Macom McFad-

Continued On Page 7, Col. 1.

The contract for the building, including heating, lighting and plumbing, was awarded to A. W. Stoolman of Champaign, Ill., for the sum of \$97,556. Ground was broken Nov. 17, 1915. C. E. Farrington turned the first sod, and the cornerstone was laid May 25, 1916.

The first or public floor of the Temple is reached by seven steps leading up from the portico through the vestibule to the main lobby or reception hall, which is 42 by 27 feet. On the left in front was the mens lounging room, 20 feet by 37 feet, back of which is the main parlor, 34 feet by 37 feet. Opening off this room, at the rear, were the secretary's office, gentlemen's coat room and the rest room. On the right of the reception hall and extending back to the kitchen in the rear is the banquet hall and auditorium accommodating 350 to 500 seated diners. At the left of the grand staircase at the rear of the reception room were the ladies rest rooms; to the right, the elevators, the reception hall, and the vestibule have tile floors and marble wainscot. On the second floor are lodge rooms. On the third floor was Commandery quarters, lounging rooms and chapter and council rooms.

On the fourth floor was a mezzanine extending over all the floor below except the commandery and chapter rooms which have 18 foot ceilings. A balcony overlooks the commandery room where space was provided for installation of a pipe organ. The armory, 53 feet by 28 feet, was lighted from above by skylights.

The basement contained boiler and machinery rooms, vault and storage rooms. The front portion was left unfinished. The building was described as strictly fireproof, concrete foundation, reinforced concrete floors and roof, tile partitions, steel columns and girders.

Exterior walls were grey mat brick faced with Bedford buff stone. The building was 80 feet by 110 feet, and approximately 63 feet high. Interior trim was clear red oak, except those rooms that had marble wainscot and tile floors. The main stair treads were of marble.

VIGO COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY
TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA

REFERENCE
DO NOT CIRCULATE

Dorothy Clark

Continued From Page 4.

den, L. I. Pool, Thos. P. Murray and William J. Ball.

From the beginning of Masonry in Terre Haute in 1819, various building plans were made but never materialized until 1910 when W. C. Clark, WM of No. 19, appointed a committee consisting of W. B. Hice, chairman, R. W. Van Valzah, F. J. Longman, A. J. Miller and H. A. Pritchett. This committee submitted a plan on Aug. 18, 1910 which was finally adopted by all the lodges.

The plan provided for the election of a representation from each body with authority to form a Temple Association whose capital stock should be \$14,000 equally divided between the seven stock holding bodies. These bodies agreed to loan the remaining funds necessary to complete the Temple at 3 per cent interest per annum. The Temple Association was to issue first mortgage bonds as security for the money loaned.

The Terre Haute Masonic Temple Association was organized Aug. 29, 1911. Named as directors were: W. C. Clark, PM, Terre Haute Lodge No. 19; J. N. Hickman, PM, Social Lodge No. 86; W. C. Retz Sr., PM, Humboldt Lodge No. 42; W. K. Hamilton, PM, Euclid Lodge No. 573; J. S. Jordan, PM, Terre Haute Chapter No. 11; C. J. Herber, PM, Terre Haute Council No. 8; and J. G. Heind, Terre Haute Commandery No. 16.

The Association was incorporated (under special Indiana Statute) for the purpose of erecting and maintaining a building for the use and convenience of association Masonic bodies of the City of Terre Haute, and a charter was granted dated Oct. 11, 1911 and Aug. 9, 1912.

The completed Temple represented expenditures of approximately \$138,000. The building site, including the first year's taxes, bedding, etc. came to \$20,000. The actual building including plumbing, heating, electric lights, architect's and superintendent's fees amounted to \$100,000. Interior decoration, electric fixtures, furniture, carpets, rugs, draperies totaled \$18,000.

Terre Haute Chapter No. 43, Order of Eastern Star, rented quarters there. In connection with the Arene Club, they furnished funds for the purchase of furnishings of the first floor social rooms and kitchen. The painting and frescoing was done by Williams-Ferguson Paint & Decorating Company. Freitag & Weinhardt & Company had the contract for the plumbing, steam heating, fan work for ventilation, and stationary vacuum cleaning system. The marble and tile work was done by an Indianapolis firm.

St. Ann's Orphan Asylum Originally Hospital

TS AUG 11 1974x DOROTHY J. CLARK

St. Ann's Orphan Asylum, a plain but commodious building on North Thirteenth Street near Fifth Avenue, was originally built in 1872 as a hospital at a cost of nearly \$200,000, when Chauncey Rose gave \$10,000, and an additional large subscription was given by other citizens.

From 1874 to 1919 the building served as a useful and meritorious institution sheltering at times over 100 orphan children from various parts of the Catholic diocese which supported it.

Located at the northeast corner of 13th and 5th Ave., it was called St. Ann's Orphan Asylum for Girls in 1919, the year it was closed, and was in charge of the Sisters of Providence. Sister Cecelia was the Superior.

From early records it seems Terre Haute did not need this hospital after it was built and the Sisters of Providence sold it to the diocese for \$15,000. This Catholic order had been involved in organized charity work in Indiana from the time Mother Theodore Guerin, foundress of St. Mary's-of-the-Woods, had orphans under her roof when the convent was only a farm cottage in the midst of a pri-

Bishop Bazin, appointed to the see of Vincennes in 1847, willingly permitted the sisters to open in his episcopal city a house for orphan girls. The St. Gabriel college was converted meval forest.

to this use and in 1851. Bishop St. Palies instructed the orphan boys, who had been under the care of a secular guardian and teacher to the sisters, establishing them at St. Vin-



DOROTHY J. CLARK

cent's in 1876. The orphan girls were transferred from Vincennes to Terre Haute.

The hospital building had opened its doors to the public June 20, 1872, and closed on November 15, 1974, and it was easily adaopted for the accomodation of dependant little children.

Many sisters gave their entire religious live to the establishment for the care of homeless children. Mother Cecelia, second superior and general of the order, was 15 years in charge of St. Ann's and chose to die among her orphans. Sister Melanie, who died in 1919, spent 62 years at this chosen work. Sister Seraphine, who became blind, spent 52 years with the orphans.

In 1899 the order of "The Providence Union" was formed when 26 women met at the home of Mrs. R. H. Kintz on South Seventh St. During the social afternoon the ladies decided to form a union for the care of the orphans. Mrs. Margaret Kinser was elected president, and Mrs. Amelia Allen, Secretary. For 20 years, these kindly women assisted the sisters in making life for the orphans as happy as possible.

On Jan. 21, 1919, the children of the home, 51 of them, were taken to the House of the Good Shepherd in Indianapolis by the order of the bishop of the diocese for economic reasons.

Two years previously, two wings were built to the House of the Good Shepherd for the purpose of war work, the making of shirts and other articles of wearing apparel for

Continued On Page 7, Col. 5.

REFERENCE
DO NOT CIRCULATE

Community Affairs File

VIGO COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY

TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA

Dorothy Clark^x

Ts AUG 11 1974

Continued From Page 4.

the soldiers of World War I after the war was over the buildings were not being used, and it was thought that it would lessen expenses for heat and light if the home was closed here and the children taken to this institution until they could be returned to the Sisters of Providence at Highland, Ind. at the boys' school, where two new wing dormitories and other buildings were being built.

A special railroad car was used to transport the 51 chil-

dren, their escorts, and all the beds, bedding, dishes, silverware, and clothing. A farewell ceremony was held in the chapel for the last time, and the orphans said their prayers to their patron Saint Ann. The children ranged from two years of age to 11.

Two sisters, Margaret Agnes and Marie Hensley, were to be parted. Marie was to go, while Margaret was to stay with a family on South Fourth St. who had offered her a home. The tearful problem was solved when Mrs. Sarah Allen 710 S 15th St., offered to take Marie and give her a home so the sisters would not be so far apart.

Three sisters in the group leaving St. Ann's were Italian children May, Virginia and Helen Tartigia. Nellie McFadden was listed as the 11 year old in the group. Little Marie Hensley was the tiny two year old.

Christmases at the St. Ann's Orphanage were made happier by the local Knights of Columbus organization. They did much to make the home more comfortable at this holiday season as well as other times during the year.

Sisters from St. Mary-of-the-Woods came in to help the sisters at St. Ann's in their preparations for the children's

leaving. With only two days notice, there was much to do, and the situation was a sad one for the closing of the orphanage and the leave-taking from the only home the little ones had ever known.

C. C. Oakey's local history "Greater Terre Haute and Vigo County" states: "Few men have left as many evidences of a humane and philanthropic spirit or have bestowed their charities so wisely. There is the entire absence of anything like selfishness in each of them. By the magnificent gift of \$90,000. to Ladies' Aid Society of Terre Haute he has enabled it to become a noble and magnificent charity. His donations to Providence Hospital, now St. Ann's Orphan Home, were upon a most liberal scale. The medical dispensary where the poor are provided without money is a work of Christian benevolence. Added to these, with others less conspicuous, is the Rose Orphan's Home, with an endowment sufficient to insure its permanency, which is of itself enough to confer immortal honor upon his memory."

C. C. Oakey wrote this in 1908, and he couldn't know what was to become of all Chauncey Rose's benefactions to this community.

Rose Orphan Home Was Founded 100 Years Ago

By **DOROTHY J. CLARK** Ts OCT 27 1974

On Oct. 27, 1874, the first entry was written in Record Book No. 1 of the Vigo County Orphan Home. The corporate name was changed by Act of the Indiana Legislature in 1882 to "The Rose Orphan Home."

Meeting in the office of Wm. R. McKeen, articles of association were adopted by the newly-organized group which included: Richard W. Thompson (president), Wm. R. McKeen (vice-president), Alex. McGregor, Robert S. Cox, John H. O'Boyle, Adam C. Matfox, E. Frank Howe, Albert B. Pegg, John G. Williams, Charles M. Warren (treasurer), Richard A. Morris, George E. Farrington (secretary), and Morton C. Rankin, all residents of Vigo county.

The object of the association was to establish and maintain an Asylum or Home within Vigo county for the care, support, discipline and education of orphan children having a bona fide residence in Vigo county, and who may not be provided for better by a relative or friend, nor have inherited property or means sufficient for support. They were to provide employment for them when they left the home.

The Board of Managers also agreed to provide for the care and support of aged females who



DOROTHY J. CLARK

males who could not support themselves in this Asylum or Home. They were also to provide for the care and support of any crippled person who could not support himself or herself in this Asylum or Home. Aged males were to be supported as soon as the State statutes authorized it.

An official seal was adopted showing a circle containing a figure of a child and the corporate name "Vigo County Orphan Home" and Terre Haute, Ind."

This new corporation was to be in the charge of a self-perpetuating Board of Managers. Whenever a death occurred, the surviving members were to appoint a replacement.

On Dec. 28, 1874, Chauncey Rose gave 1,650 shares of T.H. & I. Railroad Company (principal equalled \$100,000) plus 50 bonds of the E. T.H. & Chicago Railroad Co. worth \$1,000 each, a total of \$50,000. The grand total of this gift was \$150,000.

In April, 1875, Mr. Rose considered it a "very propitious time for the purchase of real estate and in his opinion suitable grounds for the Home might be secured now at an advantage."

On May 5, 1875, the Committee on Grounds, after examining many possible sites, recommended the selection of a piece of land situated on the south side of the Bloomington Road (now Poplar Street) which belonged to the Deming heirs and contained 70 acres at \$250 per acre. Another committee was appointed to obtain building plans.

On July 8, the Board agreed to meet at Seventh and Main and proceed "in conveyances" (horse and buggies) to visit several sites under consideration. The building committee had met with Mr. Rose and they reported he said he did not have definite plans.

Continued On Page 6, Col 1.

Community Affairs File

REFERENCE
DO NOT CIRCULATE

VIGO COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY
TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA

Dorothy Clark

Is OCT. 27, 1974.
Continued From Page 4.

he did feel that in the arrangement of the buildings, "the male and female inmates should be as retired as much as could be from the view of the other." He considered \$50,000 to \$60,000 a good sum to begin with, and completion up to \$100,000.

Mr. Rose suggested that the committee "might again look at that tract of land belonging to the Early Estate and think it could be had for much less than the Deming Tract."

Ten days later, at the next meeting, it was reported that Ray G. Jenckes had offered to sell a 40 acre tract of land known as the Jenckes Homestead located about three-quarters of a mile east of the Vigo County Fairgrounds on the north side of the National Road and extending from that road north to the T.H. & I. Railroad tracks. His price was \$125 per acre. When this was reported to Mr. Rose he stated that he still favored the Hill Farm Tract belonging to the Early Estate. The Board waited until a delegation went to call on Mr. Rose about the controversy. On their return they reported that Mr. Rose preferred the East Half of Hill Farm at \$150 per acre.

At the Dec. 23, 1875 meeting, the Early heirs refused to sell a part of the tract and offered the whole 80 acres at \$150 per acre or \$12,000. The land purchased from Miss Harriet B. Early, Baltimore, Maryland, was described as "South Half of North West Quarter, Section 10, Township 12 North, Range 9 West."

Chauncey Rose finally prevailed over the Board!

The first architect chosen was Isaac Hodgson, and Mr. Cox insisted the building foundations be of limestone, but in April, 1876, building plans were cancelled and a portion of the land was rented for \$400 to Carleton C. Belt for one year. Mr. Rose thought it best "owing to the stringency of the times, that erection of buildings for a Home be postponed to some more propitious time."

On Feb. 26, 1877, E. Frank Howe resigned and moved to Massachusetts. Preston Hussey was elected to replace him. Richard W. Thompson had accepted the Secretary of the Navy post in Pres. Hayes' cabinet, so he resigned as Board president. However, the Board insisted he remain through 1877. Also at this meeting the architect asked for his fee of \$1,500 (four per cent in those days). His plans called for 1,400,000 bricks to be used in the construction.

On Aug. 13, 1877, Chauncey Rose died without seeing his dream come into reality. Adam C. Mattox died and was replaced by Delos W. Minshall. In April, 1881, the estate of C. Rose turned over to the Board of Managers the lots on the north side of Main street just east of the Terre Haute House between Seventh and Eighth streets, 140-foot frontage, 150 feet deep, valued at \$145 per front foot.

In June the Board had thoughts of opening a temporary home in the existing farm house, but the majority voted "no." McKeen proposed that the Board NOT build on the ground they owned but proceed to procure other land. The meetings of 1881 and 1882 were filled with proposals and counter-proposals. They be-

came interested in land on the National Road known as "Wheddon" land, but in a later entry called "Wedding Land," owned by C. O. Feuquay, and valued at \$6,150 for slightly more than ten acres.

The Board was finally authorized to sell Hill Farm for not less than \$8,000. In surveying their assets, it was learned that they had received \$150,000 from C. Rose at the time of organization, 45,630 from his estate to date, 104,370 yet due from his estate, \$379,886 total fund in 1881.

In Nov. 1881, architect J. A. Vrydagh was employed to draw up plans. He charged 3 1/2 per cent and finally received only \$350 for his work.

The Board sold forty acres of the farm purchased from Miss Early to William E. McLean for \$4,000 and decided to lease the west half or sell.

John H. O'Boyle died and Charles R. Henderson elected. A week later they leased 40 acres to William H. Green for one year for \$275.

The Board of Managers must have felt they were spinning their wheels because the story of the infamous Juke family was entered in the Record Book. It seems that in the State of New York six generations ago, there were five sisters born between 1740 and 1770. Nothing was known of the mother though she must have been a bad one, judging from the character of her daughters. From such an origin has sprung a line numbering 834 persons . . . of these it is known that 206 were paupers and received assistance, amounting to a total of 830 years; 76 were convicted of 1,115 crimes and served 116 years in prison. And there

were 128 prostitutes in the family. Not all pauper and criminal records could be located, but it was known that this one family cost New York more than \$100,000 in assistance, expenses of conviction, maintenance in prison, and loss of property by fire and robbery. The entire damage was \$1,308,000. The point was — if some institution could have taken these children in early childhood from their bad environment, all this expense could have been avoided.

Whether it was the example of the Juke Family or not, in March, 1882, the Board decided to pattern their proposed Home after the one at Coldwater, Mich. They hired architect Samuel Hannaford & Son, Cincinnati, Ohio, at \$25 per day and expenses to visit the Michigan institution. His architect's fee was to be 2 1/2 per cent on the cost of the buildings.

April, 1882, the Board finally decided to buy the tract of land adjoining on the north from Oliver Wedding for \$4,500. This was \$500 per acre for less than nine acres. The owner asked \$5,200 and the final price agreed on was \$4,750.

John Jacob Smith bought the forty acres of Early land for \$5,000. The land swapping was finally accomplished, the architect hired, and they even bought 750,000 bricks from Conrad Ascherman.

August, 1882, Henderson resigned as he was leaving town, and Josephus Collett was elected.

I stopped reading (temporarily) at page 95, but the Rose Orphan Home was built — the cornerstone was laid May 19, 1883. Chauncey Rose's wishes as to the location were not heeded, and we hope he did not whirl too often in his grave. His eternal

sleep was disturbed enough by being buried first at Woodlawn Cemetery, and then taken up and reburied at the newer Highland Lawn Cemetery.

Community Affairs File

Historically Speaking

By DOROTHY J. CLARK



The Order of King's Daughters and Sons was organized in New York City on Jan. 13, 1886 by ten devout Christian women who met with Mrs. Margaret Bottome, wife of a Methodist minister.

Just when this order was brought to Terre Haute is difficult to learn as records are incomplete, but it is believed the earliest local circle was organized here in 1887 by Mrs. R. S. Tennant in the Centenary M. E. Church.

Other members were Mrs. Nellie Towne, Estelle Ewart (Mrs. John Levering), Ella Gifford, Dora Steen, Emma Goodwin (Mrs. Church), Kate Levey, Mabel Lyon, Mabel Sanders and Effie Lewis.

In addition to Bible study, they made two comforts for the old ladies' home.

In 1888-89 the only circles in the Presbyterian Church were organized by Miss Emma Condit and Mrs. Charles Conn. The officers of the former were Miss Cornelia Beach, president, and Miss Mayme Gwyn, secretary. The seventeen members met once a month and made comforts for the needy. They also purchased curtains and carpet for the primary class room.

The other circle was called the "Golden Chain" with a membership of ten. They purchased a communion set for the church and sodded the grass plot in front.

Both groups united together before joining the Christian Endeavor Society in 1892.

All church circles active in Terre Haute in 1898, with one exception, were connected with the Episcopal Church. The Step by Step Circle was organized Jan. 26, 1895, with Mrs. H. G. Sleight as president. Its members were the Mmes. Fred Longman, John Hyde, James Piety, Alfred Cummings, A. Chember, Herman Hulman, Florence Rickerts, O. McManus and the Misses Charlotte Longman, Martha

Mancourt, Harriet Sleight and Mollie Shew. They met at St. Stephen's Parish House.

A sick fund established by Miss Madge Walmsley was used to furnish the charity ward at Union Hospital.

Pioneer Circle in the Episcopal Church was formed from an earlier group, the Gleaners, in the spring of 1889 by Mrs. Spencer F. Ball.

Charter members of this circle were the Misses Blanche Fitch, Blanche Barnes, Virginia Somes, Grace Jenckes, Franceska Strong, Susan Strong, Martha

Royse, Helen Benbridge, Grace Arnold, Emma Gilbert, Fannie Blake, Grace Wood and Jane Walker.

In 1892, they reorganized under the leadership of Miss Caroline A. Hyde. They made garments and provided groceries for the poor. They bought an ambulance for Union Hospital known as the King's Daughters Ambulance with a facsimile of their cross emblem on either side.

Costing \$250, this ambulance was kept at Hunter's livery stable with an agreement with Mr. Hunter that the ambulance should be sent out free of charge to charity patients. Those able to pay were charged and fifty cents from each trip was donated to Union Hospital as a source of revenue. Mr. Hunter furnished the horse and driver.

The second circle formed in this church was the Rosebud organized March, 1890 by Miss Rose Farrington with twelve members from 13 to 16 years of age.

These young ladies were the Misses Blanche Baur, Bettina Strong, Anna Royse, Alma Miller, Josephine Hamilton, Rae Walker, Maude Nisbet, Florence DeMond, Mollie Blake, Mary Gilbert, Ida Donnelly and Delphine Bindley.

REFERENCE
DO NOT CIRCULATE

Vigo County Public Library

They were joined later by the Misses Edna Regan, Margaret Martin, Eva Hollinger, Laura E. Cox, Florence Cruft, Helen Blake, Ruby Crapo, Carrie Hager, Nadine Perryman, Clara Locke, Mildred Burt, Mrs. H. C. Gilbert and William Penn.

Miss Bessie Wright was connected with this circle until she formed a circle of King's Sons. Their first effort was to procure shoes and clothing for a little girl unable to attend school or Sunday School for lack of clothing.

The circle helped pay rent, bought coal, groceries and medicine for needy families. In 1892 they purchased a brass chandelier for the Sunday School as a memorial to one of their members, Carrie Louise Hager. Each year they sent out baskets at Thanksgiving and Christmas to families whose names were submitted by the Rose Ladies Aid Society.

In June, 1896, they furnished the reception room at Union Hospital.

The Emmanuel Circle was organized by Miss Walmsley in 1893. Its members were Ned Blake, Stuart Jordan, Frank Regan, Leslie Helmer, Charles Stewart, Jos.

Walmsley and Robert Hunter. The boys made two quilts which were given to needy families.

In the spring of 1890, Miss Sydney Wood formed the members of St. Stephen's Sunday School into four circles of King's Daughters.

Miss Elizabeth Wright organized a circle of King's Sons called Golden Deed on Dec. 1, 1893.

Another circle of King's Sons was organized in April, 1896, by Miss Martha Royse called Circle of Little Men.

The King's Helpers Circle was organized in March, 1897 by Miss Caroline A. Hyde. In October, 1897, the Willing Workers and The Witnesses were formed, and in November, 1897, the Helping Hands were formed of little girls aged eight to twelve.

They included Mary Cox, Ruth Duddleston, Madeline Davis, Noela Rodgers, Lillie Roberts, Elsa Meyer, Myrna Maier, Frances Gulick, Ruth Schaal, Helen Rice and Stella Dewees.

They met on Saturday mornings and sewed on iron holders and dust cloths which they sold. They made two picture scrap books and give them to the Day Nursery and Union Hospital.

Historically Speaking

TS APR 10 1977

By DOROTHY J. CLARK



Community Affairs File

It was Dr. C.R. Henderson, pastor of the First Baptist Church and later a professor at the University of Chicago, who was responsible for starting the Terre Haute Society for Organizing Charities.

On April 14, 1882, he called together a small group of local citizens and convinced them that something should be done in an organized way "to correct the evil of indiscriminate giving of alms." Dr. Henderson realized "the ease with which the unworthy could impose upon careless people whose motto is, 'It is better to give to 10 frauds than to allow one worthy person to suffer.'"

Officers and directors were chosen for the new group. They included Mayor J. B. Lyne, president; William H. Wiley, vice president; M. S. Durham, secretary and general agent; H. P. Townley, treasurer; and C. R. Henderson, Col. R. W. Thompson, Mrs. Louise Pence, L. D. Thomas, William Mack, J. S. Scovell, Dr. Joseph Richardson, directors. Those persons were elected to serve until the annual meeting in November.

During the first year, the Society established a wood-yard. In 1883, the City Council helped the Society establish a Friendly Inn, which, in a short time, became too limited for the need.

In 1893, the board of directors circulated a petition for a new building and the property at 912 Chestnut St. was purchased, fitted up, and in June, 1893, was opened as the Home for the Friendless with a woodyard in connection.

They entered into a five-year contract with the county commissioners to house the children under the care of the Board of Children's Guardians and when the contract expired the children were removed to a home in the country and the building extensively remodeled.

Thousands of wayfarers were sheltered temporarily in this establishment, greatly reducing the number of back door applicants in the city. All able-bodied men and women were required to work for what they received.

Because of this organized charity, innumerable frauds, professional beggars and unscrupulous beggars were exposed.

Through its agents, the sick, aged and helpless were visited, the unfortunate stranger was cared for, and the discouraged encouraged.

Local citizens active in its

work in 1898 were D. W. Minshall, Robert Geddes, A. Herz, Joseph Madison, Miss Rose Farrington, W. C. Ball, Mrs. Mary S. Miller, Rev. Father Schnell, Rev. William Mitchell, Sydney B. Davis, Max F. Hoberg and Miss Nannie Harper.

Union Hospital

Union Hospital was organized by a small group of doctors who purchased an old farm home at the northwest corner of Seventh Street and Eighth Avenue, within one block of the Terre Haute Street Railway.

Considerable expense was necessary to convert the old home into a hospital before opening in August, 1892, as a private hospital called the Terre Haute Sanitarium until May, 1895, when it changed hands and the name was changed to Union Home for Invalids. This was soon abbreviated to Union Home, and later by common consent to Union Hospital.

In 1898, it could accommodate 30 patients equally divided between those who paid and those who could not.

Revenues for its support were derived from an annual allowance from the county and city, charitable offerings from various churches and other organizations, and individual donations.

The care and nursing of the sick was entrusted to the Deaconess Sisters, an order of Christian women whose home was in Cincinnati. They accepted the laborious, self-sacrificing nursing care for a given time, or a life-time and without pecuniary reward. Miss Baur was the matron in charge.

Ladies Aid

On Feb. 22, 1862, a society of charitable ladies was organized for the relief of Civil War soldiers' families.

At first the money was made by festivals, public concerts and amateur entertainments. But very soon generous donations came in from a local man who refused to have his name made public. The work continued in this way until the summer of 1866 when the question of disbanding came up.

Chauncey Rose heard of it and sent a large donation with a special request that the work continue. He predicted the Society would find much to do and could be incorporated and permanent.

This came about in 1869, and the Ladies Aid Society con-

tinued until Dec. 1, 1891, when the corporate name was changed to the Rose Ladies' Aid Society in honor of its benefactor.

Thanksgiving week was the annual time for soliciting funds and donations from school children and interested citizens.

In September, 1871, a small group of 14 Jewish women met and established the Ladies Hebrew Aid Society in Terre Haute.

The charter members at the time of incorporation were Mrs. Mariana Mack, Mrs. Emanuel Rothschild, Mrs. Adolph Herz, Mrs. Abe Rothschild, Mrs. Levi Straus, Mrs. Henry Straus, Mrs. Louis Rothschild, Mrs. Hertz Straus, Mrs. Max Joseph, Mrs. Paulina Frank, Mrs. Enos Strouse, Mrs. Samuel Frank, Mrs. Morritz Torner and Mrs. Adolph Arnold.

This organization's 25th anniversary was celebrated in the Phoenix Club (the building now known as the Central Labor Union).

In 1898, the officers were Mrs. A. Hertz Straus, president; Mrs. Sigmund Uffenheimer, vice president; Mrs. Max Joseph, secretary; and Mrs. Mack, treasurer.

REFERENCE
DO NOT CIRCULATE
Vigo County Public Library

—Historically Speaking

By Dorothy Clark

Women (F.H.) *Community Affairs File* *Light House Mission* **Ladies Industrial Society** **has interesting history**

Clark, Dorothy TS NOV 13 1977



The Ladies Industrial Society in Terre Haute was never officially organized, it just sprang up from necessity. A few local women realized the desire of the underprivileged in 1895 to rise above their surroundings and endeavored to help them.

Aware of the social settlements operating in other communities, they decided to begin the project by renting a room on Second Street opposite the courthouse and starting an industrial school.

A month later, the little school had more pupils than the teachers could control. The women visited the homes, convinced the parents they were interested in helping their children and soon 75 children were in attendance.

The next step was to open a Settlement House and offer a clean, respectable place of amusement and culture for both adults and children.

Popular from the beginning, it proved that the timing was right. Each Thursday night was dedicated to young men and women where they could listen to worthwhile programs and play games.

Soon a Social Settlement board of managers took over the management from the Ladies Industrial Society, and the women could get on with other work.

They visited the needy and helped them find employment, either steady jobs or odd jobs.

They donated the outfitting for the new city ambulance, but seldom gave money to the needy.

Instead they offered them a chance to make their own way to independence and self-support.

The Terre Haute Social Settlement, organized in February 1896, grew out of the daily reports of the police and criminal court records showing an increase in the number of boys being sent to reform schools and prisons.

The old Dr. Ball residence, corner of First and Cherry streets, was rented and through generous contributions from merchants and business men was furnished and equipped with a kitchen and dining room for use as a cooking school and for serving at entertainments given by the children.

A library and drawing room were furnished and used as assembly rooms.

Four bedrooms were furnished for the resident manager and student teachers. The floors were all painted, rugs laid, and the walls freshly papered.

April 6 was opening day, and dedication ceremonies were held in the morning by Mayor Ross, Judge Cyrus F. McNutt, Col. William E. McLean and others.

Music was furnished by the Ringgold Band. The keys to the building were presented to Miss Mary McComb, the new resident manager.

Five hundred beautifully colored Easter eggs were given to the children as they toured the newly redecorated building during the afternoon.

That evening there was a gala reception held in the spacious rooms.

Sewing and cooking schools were organized and several local citizens donated their time and efforts in instructing the youngsters in music, story telling, art and stimulating discussions.

On the evening of the Fourth of July, 1886, a free entertainment was presented before 700 people, and cake and lemonade served on the lawn.

This was followed by a brilliant display of fireworks from a stand erected in the alley at the rear of the house.

The policeman detailed to that district was loud in his praises of the good work of the Settlement House and its good effect on the neighborhood.

Miss Seeley, Miss Fannie Warren and Miss Janie Hunter attempted to carry on the work begun by Miss McComb whose poor health caused her retirement in January, 1898.

Other women active in teaching the 50 to 70 girls enrolled in 1898 how to sew were Miss Eunice Hunter, Mrs. Hergesheimer, Mrs. Rothschild, Miss Freeman, Miss Youse and Miss Rothschild.

The Light House Mission began its work in a dimly-lit, ill-ventilated, rough-seated, vacant saloon.

On Sunday evening, Nov. 17, 1895, about 7:30 p.m., a group of men, women and children could be seen entering the building singing, "Jesus, lover of my soul."

Intoxicated men and women for the first time in years, or perhaps for the first time, found themselves seated in a mission hall.

Miss Mary McComb, founder of the Light House Mission, stood in the center of the aisle and read the first Epistle of Peter, first chapter, seventh verse: "Casting all your care upon Him for He careth for you."

The ministers of Terre Haute, realizing Miss McComb's good work, cooperated with her by forming a board of directors for the City Mission Society with Dr. Tucker as president.

On Christmas Day, some 300 youngsters received gifts of dolls, skates, sleds, books and articles of clothing from Santa Claus due to the generosity of local merchants and the Light House Mission.

When it became necessary to give up the room, one was offered on Main Street near Water Street and was used until it was necessary to move into larger quarters.

In 1898 Miss Florence King had taken over leadership from Miss McComb. Serving on the board were Rev. William Torrance, William Mitchell, Rev. Simmons, Mr. Gwyn, trustee, L.F. Perdue, secretary, R.G. Alder, Lucius Lybrand, C.B. Jamison, Judge S.C. Stimson, Mrs. J.H. Williams and Miss E.B. Warren.

Vigo County Public Library

Community Affairs File

REFERENCE
DO NOT CIRCULATE

Historically Community Affairs File Speaking

By DOROTHY J. CLARK

Ts JUN 20 1978



In the days before World War I, the Society for Organized Charity had its headquarters at 914 Chestnut St., in a rambling old frame house. Miss Rhoda Welding was in charge of this human salvage work and worked closely with the police and the courts.

Reading through old records kept by the charity, it was very apparent that juvenile delinquency has been with us forever. There were several cases in 1913 of teenage girls from all over the Wabash Valley running off with men and coming to Terre Haute. Many ended up in the "houses of ill fame" in the city's notorious "red light district."

Nineteen-year-old Rosa got in trouble with a local jitney driver and was sent back to her home in Merom by the police.

Seventeen-year-old Marie ran away from the "Orphan's home" at Vincennes and came to Terre Haute. She was returned.

Teenage Agness from Linton got into trouble when she came to town to see her friend Rose in a house in the west end. The police sent her home to her father. (Happy Father's Day)

A 14-year-old girl ran off with a man on a motorcycle (he was the operator of the Iris picture theatre at 17th and Wabash). The next step was singing in a carnival show before she was picked up and sent to the Clairmont Girls School.

The old story of the innocent country girl and the wicked city was repeated when local police prevented another girl from disappearing in the west end. A young and pretty girl was found at the Union Depot asking directions about a local restaurant on North Second

street. It seems a woman had visited her community and offered her a job as "waitress."

The girl was ignorant of the fact that the establishment was in the heart of the "red light." The crying girl was taken to the Friendly Inn until her parents could come up from Worthington, Ind. to take her home.

Another 15-year-old girl was found unconscious in the street after her parents had turned her out and she "became prey of immoral characters." She was sent to a girl's school.

A 14-year-old girl was picked up for "staying around the Rose Poly campus" (when it was located at 13th and Locust). Classed as "a very

Community Affairs File

Vigo County Public Library

REFERENCE
DO NOT CIRCULATE

bad girl" she was sent to the Home of the Good Shepherd.

Another 15-year-old girl was recorded as a "bad girl found in bed with a man at the Terre Haute House." Her father came to the Friendly Inn to take her home.

Teenage Cynthia was in and out of trouble and had a long record at the Friendly Inn. They'd find her a job of housework with the prominent matrons in town, and she would work a while and then steal something. She ended up in an institution at Carthage, Ohio.

Little Silvia, from Indianapolis, was arrested for visiting saloons here. She stayed at the Friendly Inn until her family came to get her.

Teenage Ruth was sent to the Friendly Inn to await her father when the police learned she had married a man who already had a wife. He was arrested as a bigamist.

A young girl arrested for stealing was granted clemency because she was pregnant and placed in the Crittenton Home. She had an earlier child in the Glenn Home. The last notation on her record was that she had run off, and Mrs. B. E. Stahl, court matron, was searching for her.

In 1912, Gladys left her year-old baby boy in Paris, Ill., and came to Terre Haute. The local police located her in a "house" and held her at the Friendly Inn until her father could come after her.

Teenage boys were also in trouble before World War I. They stole bicycles, motorcycles, broke into schoolhouses, and stole newspapers for later resale.

One 8-year-old boy stole a horse and buggy after running away from the Glenn Home. A 9-year-old boy stole a horse and wagon and ran away from his home in Plainfield. His mother came after him.

Two brothers were arrested after they were caught selling to junk dealers the bronze tablets they had stolen from the Confederate monument in Woodlawn Cemetery erected in memory of prisoners of war who had died in the military prison here during the Civil War.

Young boys stole ticket receipts from the early moving picture shows here.

An 8-year-old boy, a runaway from Seelyville, had only one leg caused from jumping off trains. His father came to

over

Terre Haute to take him home again.

Seven-year-old Leo was in the Friendly Inn recovering from a beating with a club by the father who complained "he didn't do enough work."

Twelve-year-old Lewis Zamberletti was sent to the Friendly Inn when his 24-year-old brother, Arthur, touted as the "King of Indiana Moonshiners", and two other men were arrested by federal agents in a raid north of Jasonville. Two 50-gallon liquor stills were found in operation, 150 gallons of the finished product, "mule", and 1,600 gallons of raisin mash and an old Dodge truck. The agents predicted that two dozen bootleggers would be jobless because of the raid.

Incorrigible 12-year-old Eddie was playing with the large electric switchboard at the Lois Airdome, 5th and Cherry, and turned on an extra supply of "juice." It not only put the light out, but the picture operator was unable to operate and had to call an electrician before the show could go on. Eddie ended up at the Friendly Inn.

May 6, 1979

A-12

Tribune-Star
THE TRIBUNE-STAR, TERRE HAUTE, IND.

Clark, Dorothy J.

**Historically
Speaking**

By Dorothy Clark

**Bits from the
archives . . .**

Newcomers to the area, along with longtime residents, are interested in the little publicized bits of local history.

For example, did you know that it was Benjamin Franklin who, owing to a discovery made while observing an eclipse of the moon, gave to science the principle of weather forecasting?

The first U.S. Weather Bureau was established in 1870, but the recording of temperature and precipitation measurements was not begun in Terre Haute until late in the 1870s or early 1880s. The regular Weather Bureau Station in Terre Haute was established in July, 1912.

The wind vane and anemometer for the Weather Bureau Station was located on the roof of the Terre Haute House. They were connected to the recording instruments in the Federal Building by means of wires laid in conduits under Seventh Street.

The thermometer shelter, rain and snow gauges, and sunshine recorder for the Weather Bureau were exposed on the roof of the Federal Building above the office.

Izaak Walton

The Terre Haute Chapter, Izaak Walton League of America, was organized in September, 1923.

Izaak Walton Lake is located north of West Terre Haute at the site formerly known as the North gravel pit. E. L. Shaneberger gave 58 acres of land and water to the local chapter of Waltonians. Through gifts totaling nearly \$1,800 the league leased 82 more acres from the Pennsylvania and Big Four Railroads.

Izaak Walton Lake was opened to the public for swimming in 1928.

The Izaak Walton Kennel Club was organized in the winter of 1934-35.

Fish-rearing ponds were constructed in 1932 in a ravine at the east side of Deming Park by the local Waltonians.

Kiwanis Club

The Kiwanis Club of Terre Haute was organized in 1920. This charitable and public-spirited organization is responsible for repeated contributions to the Boy Scouts, YMCA, and other boys' and girls' organizations in the city.

Through the efforts of the club, Memorial Hall was remodeled and refurbished at a total expense of \$18,000. (Note: this was several years ago.)

The initial construction and equipment of the orthopedic wards at Union and the former St. Anthony's hospitals was accomplished by Kiwanis as well as \$3,000 toward the establishment of the Kiwanis orthopedic unit at the Riley Hospital in Indianapolis.

They provided the lighting plant at the Gerstmeier Athletic Field (now the site of Chauncey Rose Junior High School).

Lions Club

The Lions Club of Terre Haute was organized in 1922. Their early projects involved fund-raising for the Boys' Club which was organized in Terre Haute in January, 1908.

Mrs. Flora Gilman Gulick, realizing the need of under-privileged boys, started a free night school in Terre Haute. She solicited 50 merchants to give \$1 a month for the support of the Boys' Club. The city paid \$25 a month for its support from 1909 to 1923, when the Lions Club and other citizens took over its expenses.

In 1911, the Boys' Club became a member of the National and International Boys' Clubs of America. After meeting in several downtown locations, its first official clubhouse was built at 230 N. Third St., at a cost of \$13,000.

Military items

Vigo County sent two companies to Mexico to take part in the Mexican War. Company F, U.S. Regulars, went out in 1845. A company of volunteers went the next spring, 1847.

The total number of men from Vigo County who saw service in the Civil War was 4,445. Colonel Richard W. Thompson was appointed commander in November, 1861. In this command was an entire regiment raised in Vigo County.

REFERENCE
DO NOT CIRCULATE

Community Affairs File

Vigo County Public Library

Famous quotes

William Hoggatt, a civil engineer employed by the Land Company to lay out the town of Terre Haute said, "But where I have selected the river runs straight, the land is high, a beautiful place for a town. If built there, it will some day become a great city."

Drummer Davis, a British deserter who joined General Harrison's forces in the attack on Fort Harrison and beat the long-roll on that night of the attack, heard that the surveyors were going to lay out Durkee's Road over the spot where he had buried his fallen comrades. He went to the little knoll where the graves were and seated himself with his gun across his lap.

When the surveyor came along, he said, "My comrades' bones are here. I helped to bury them. When I heard what you intended doing I came over. The road will not be run over their graves while I live. I don't expect to live long, and I expect to die right here, but I should not be surprised if somebody else died before I do. That's all I have to say."

Note: the surveyors re-routed the road around the hallowed spot and this accounts for the decided bend in the present road. It's a shame Drummer Davis wasn't here to prevent the automobiles from driving over the graves found in Fort Harrison Cemetery, the county's oldest cemetery, located at the Elks Club.

The first number of the Wabash Express had for its motto the last words of President William Henry Harrison: "I wish you to understand the true principles of the government — I wish them carried out — I ask nothing more."

The foreign news was obtained only by letters and newspapers from the Old World, brought over by slow sailing vessels. According to the Wabash Courier dated April 4, 1833, foreign news took from Jan. 23 to April 4 to reach us.

Complaint was made of the National Road in the Wabash Express of 1841 "This road has become impassable, and the mail from Indianapolis only 70 miles."

And that's the way it used to be, folks.

beginning

Vigo County Historical Society reviews

Historically Speaking

By Dorothy Clark

Community Affairs File

DEC 28 1980

DEC 28 1980



About 125 years ago, a group was organized in Terre Haute which called itself the Vigo County Historical Society, but it did not survive. About all that is known is that it held a meeting in the first little courthouse, and the speaker was the Rev. Robert B. Croes.

Vigo County was formed in April, 1818 — 162 years ago — from a portion of Sullivan County which had earlier been Knox County. The new county was named in honor of Col. Francis Vigo.

The present Historical Society is called on many times to settle the dispute over the correct pronunciation of his name and the name of the county. Col. Vigo was an Italian by birth, later a Spanish subject, therefore the Latin pronunciation "VEE-GO" is how he pronounced his own name. Since the county was named for him, it too must have the Latin pronunciation, not "VY-GO" as newcomers frequently tag it.

Earliest Record

The earliest records of the present Vigo County Historical Society were compiled by Dr. Walter O. Shriner, when he became treasurer in 1945. It is due to his efforts and those of his predecessor, the late Grace Davis, that we are able to piece it all together. The minutes of the early meetings were typed and bound in 1948.

On Dec. 20, 1922, in response to a call for an open meeting to organize a historical society, the following persons attended: Judge and Mrs. D.W. Henry, Herbert Briggs, A.R. Markle and his daughter Margaret, George A. Scott, A.A. Fautrot, Anna Sankey, Mary Gilbert, Harry Gilbert, Florence Crawford, James Benham and Sallie C. Hughes.

Judge Henry chaired the meeting, and Mrs. Hughes served as secretary protem. Various committees were appointed, and a second meeting was scheduled to hear reports and further organization plans.

Briggs Was Instigator

The man mainly responsible for the organization meeting was Herbert Briggs. At this time he was president of the Indiana Historical Society in Indianapolis, and headed the Indiana Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

It was through his enthusiasm and guidance that enough interest was created to achieve a county historical society. A prominent figure in public life, Briggs was principal of Collett

School, served on the school board and Board of Public Works, and was instrumental in having the city acquire the property at Thirteenth and Locust streets from Rose Polytechnic Institute for a north side high school. The engineering school (now Rose-Hulman) had moved to its present location on East Wabash Avenue, and the building was vacant.

Gerstmeyer High School was established in the former college building and thrived until Terre Haute North Vigo High School was built. The old building was razed to make room for the present Chauncey Rose Junior High School.

On Jan. 4, 1923, the first constitution of the Vigo County Historical Society was adopted. The first officers elected were: Judge Henry, president; Mr. Scott, vice president; Mrs. Hughes, secretary; Miss Davis, assistant secretary; Miss Markle, treasurer; Miss Sankey, curator, and Miss Crawford, genealogist.

Society Incorporated

The VCHS was incorporated Aug. 23, 1924, and the articles filed Sept. 5, 1924. The purposes of the organization were stated to be educational and particularly for the collection and preservation of relics, documents, records, maps, wills, letters, genealogies, and other material of any nature relative to the history and development of the City of Terre Haute, the County of Vigo, and the State of Indiana, and to promote an appreciation and consciousness of the historical development of the community or nation, and the American heritage of its citizens.

The first directors named in 1924 were: Henry C. Gilbert, B.V. Marshall, Herbert Briggs, D.W. Henry, Adrian A. Beecher and

Other Charter Members

Also signing the articles of incorporation in 1924 were: Susan B. Ball, Mary Beach, Helen C. Benbridge, Mr. and Mrs. J.M. Bigwood, Mrs. Herbert (Laura Pound) Briggs, O.M. Brown, Harriet F. Coffroth, Fred Conrath, Wilson N. Cox, Florence Crawford, Grace Davis, Sidney B. Davis, Rose Farrington, Mary Gilbert, Zelia Gilbert, Helen G. Gillum, M.C. Gillum, Virginia T. Henry, W.H. Hoff, Emilie Katzenbach, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Kean, Harriette F. Law, Mary F. Law,

(over)

REFERENCE
DO NOT CIRCULATE

Vigo County Public Library

Community Affairs File



VCHS officers and directors

Vigo County Historical Society makes plans for the new year... Planners, at a recent meeting, include: 1st row, from left: Dorothy J. Clark, secretary and director; Joy Sacopulos, president; Liz Weisberger, director. 2nd row: Charles Bradford, treasurer; Pat Calvert, Samuel Hulburt, Bev Christee, Bill William Pickett, Penny

Redlin, directors; Gene Vaughn, vice president, and Harry Frey, director. Directors not pictured include Connie Ratcliffe, Fred Isaacs, Bill Schomer and John N. Royse, recently elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dennis Johnson.

Staff Photo/Bill Williams

Simon Levi, Henry C. Miller, Henry M. Richardson, Leonard Roach, Mrs. George A. Scott, Mrs. D. S. Scott, Fred M. Schickel, Guy P. Schickel, August Stukenberg and Caroline Sidney Wood. None of the 44 charter members are still living.

Elected president at the first annual meeting in January, 1925, Judge Henry served until his death, and was succeeded by George A. Scott, who

served until his resignation in 1940.

Waldo F. Mitchell served as president from 1940 to 1942, but allowed the society to lapse during World War II. As soon as the war was over, a call was issued to Society members to reactivate, and in late October, 1945, a small group met in the assembly room at Emeline Fairbanks Memorial Library.

A larger group met in November,

and elected A.R. Markle, president; H.E. Madison, secretary, and W.O. Shriner, treasurer. Also attending were Mrs. Briggs, Mrs. Vermillion, Miss Crawford and John G. Biel.

It is from this small group that the society has grown from 1945 to its present membership of over 500 members. In 1947 Loring C. Halberstadt was elected president and served until his death. He was succeeded by

John G. Biel, Ralph J. Courtney, Dr. A.W. Cavins, Wayne Miller and William B. Pickett, current president.

A contributing factor in the society's growth is its publication edited by Juliet A. Peddle. This interesting little paper called "Leaves of Thyme" is mailed to the membership and libraries across the country.

Historically Speaking

In earlier days...

Ts FEB 14 1982

Police Board guarded 'T.H. Finest'

REFERENCE
DO NOT CIRCULATE

By DOROTHY J. CLARK

In 1864 a police board was first organized in Terre Haute. Its members were Haney, W. R. McKeen and Huff. The police force included a chief, one lieutenant and 19 patrolmen. Later M. W. Stack became chief.

Another police board was organized at the meeting of the city council in May, 1867. Mr. Minshall introduced an ordinance with an emergency clause, creating a three-man police board to serve with the mayor, and providing for the election by this board of a chief of police. This board was abolished by the substitution of police commissioners in January, 1885.

This first police board was composed of Councilman Allen, Andrews, Minshall and Mayor Cookerly, who appointed Allen Alloway, who had been beaten for city marshal, as chief of police, the first in the city's history.

Capt. Alloway died soon after going out of office. At that time, the chief had five policemen under his command. The night men were James O'Mara and Joseph Rowland.

When Charles M. Crooks was head of the police force and also superintendent of work on the city streets, the street payroll amounted to \$70 per week. Two policemen, Michael Griffin and Levi Kertley, received \$1.50 for every day they preserved order.

Thomas Madigan, assistant superintendent of police, assistant street commissioner and keeper of the city's calaboose (Jail), received 25 cents each for hauling dead animals and a like allowance for hauling intoxicated persons to the calaboose.

By 1903, Police Supt. James Lyons stated that the time had arrived when more patrolmen should be hired, possibly eight or 10 more. There had been no increase in the past 20 years, just replacements. In 1885 the salaries for the whole department totaled \$27,075. In 1903 they totaled \$30,805, and the force included 40 men in all: a

superintendent, two captains, two sergeants, two detectives, one clerk, two desk sergeants, two wagon officers, two wagon drivers, 24 patrolmen and two supernumeraries (substitutes). There were 14 on the day force and 24 on the night force.

Police captains in those days wore uniforms with broad-brimmed felt hats. Sergeants wore round flat-topped uniform caps, while detectives wore plain clothes.

There were 3,268 arrests made in 1903. These included anything and everything from four murders to 14 cases of riding bikes on the sidewalk. The most arrests made were 1,066 drunks. A saloon census of that year showed that there were 191 saloons in the city each paying \$250 for a license. 1903 was a very "wet" year.

Listed under 2,242 miscellaneous reports in 1903 were 21 suicide attempts, 39 horses impounded, 207 persons injured in accidents and 41 dangerous holes in streets and alleys.

The police department also handled ambulance service in those days — horse-drawn, of course — and there were 11 pages of emergency reports on the books mostly gunshot wounds and stabbings. Dr. Myron A. Boor and Dr. Yung made these reports.

Salaries ranged from \$1,200 a year for the police superintendent, \$945 for captains and detectives, \$882 for sergeants, to \$756 for everyone else. Compare this with the 1980 average yearly salary of \$12,000 base pay of 110 employees.

According to the old photos, policemen were a stern-looking lot, uniforms buttoned up to the high collar with big brass buttons, the large star badge and the round-domed hats with the numbers on the front. Most of the men had luxuriant moustaches, a few had beards and even a few were clean-shaven.

In 1903 the patrolmen were Fred Armstrong, James Bishop, John Brown, George Cline, Charles Daugherty, Matthew Dorley, Syl-

vester Doyle, Henry French, Frank Fedderson, Nicholas Feiler, William Gregory, William Gleason, James W. Greggs, Osgood Harkness, Marion F. Hutchings, Harvey V. Jones, James Knuckey and George Lints.

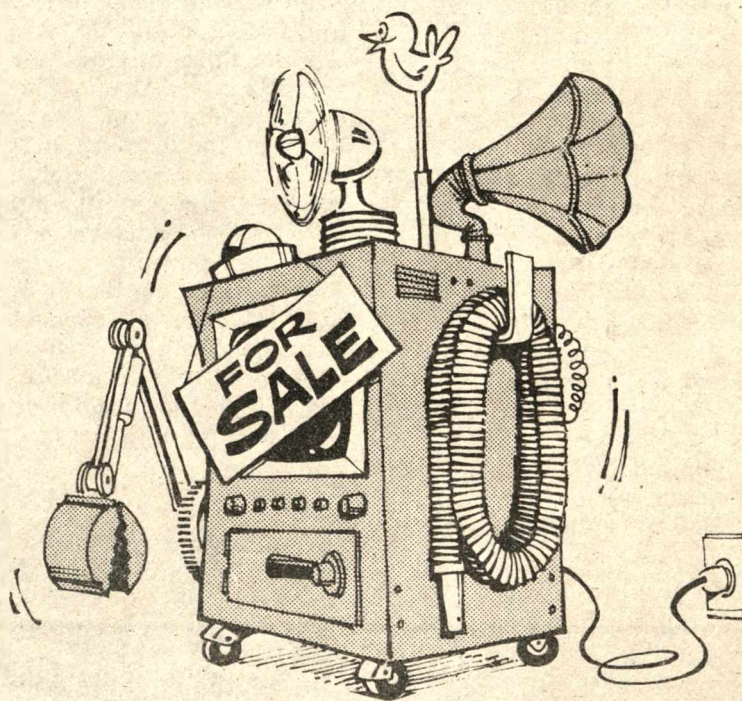
Also, Robert S. Lloyd, Daniel Mullen, Albert Moore, John E. McCulloch, Thomas O'Brien, John Ryle, Dennis Sughrue, David Reed, Thomas C. Van Osdall, Daniel B. Van Cleave, W. H. Westbrook,

Joseph B. Westendorf, Frank Holmes and Scott Kyle.

The old horse-drawn paddy wagons and ambulances were replaced by Radio which played a large role in modernizing police efficiency was first used in 1934. Human nature being what it is, crime and its necessary punishment is always with us. As the city grows, so does the job of "Terre Haute's Finest" in preserving law and order.

The Price is Right!

**TRIBUNE-STAR
CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT
232-0581**



Q. Did William Holden leave any money in his will to the Animal Preserve in Africa? C. Martin, Corsicana, Tex.

A. Reportedly, Holden left the bulk of his estate to his family, but he did earmark about a quarter of a million dollars for the animals on the wildlife preserve. That is about the same amount he left to former companion Stefanie Powers who had often accompanied him there.

BETWEEN THE LINES

THE STORY BEHIND THE STORY...

By Josie

Q. How did Ali McGraw feel when ex-husband Steve McQueen died? And did she ever take acting lessons? Jayne R., Marion, Oh.

A. Even though they had been divorced for several years, Ali was, of course, quite upset by Steve McQueen's death. She was even more upset by the press coverage it received — double page spreads in so-called "reputable newspapers" of tasteless, point blank shots of the corpse. "How would the editors of those papers have felt if those pictures were of their dead child?" she said. As for her acting training, she's never had acting lessons and has always felt terribly inferior as a result. "It's made me feel guilty and terrified and undeserving," she says. "I was devastated when I read reviews. My feelings were destroyed early on. I had to spend a great deal of time in therapy to feel all right about myself again. But even now, when I act (her newest is the upcoming ABC mini-series "The Winds of War"), I feel constantly insecure and scared."

Q. I was planning to go to New York to see the play "Nicholas Nickleby." I heard it was playing to standing room only but it closed anyway. Why did it leave after only a few months on Broadway? J. Pierce, Pennsauken, N.J.

A. The official word was that the Royal Shakespeare Company, who performed the eight and a half hour spectacle, had to return to England to honor other commitments. But according to Roger Rees, who played the title role, their departure was mainly due to the American Actor's Equity ruling that states that foreign actors can only perform a certain number of times before they are replaced by American actors. British Equity has the same rule and Rees isn't too thrilled about that either. "We sold out tickets until the last day," said Rees, "and there are still many who'd like to see us. I think it's a shame we had to leave." Another tragedy is that 70 percent of British actors are unemployed in their home country. After the last performance of "Nick Nick," Rees lamented that he would have to go home and "sign up for the dole."

Q. How is Dudley Moore reacting to the success of his movie "Arthur"? Was it a surprise to him? J.C., Talley, Tenn.

A. It sure was — especially since he wasn't even the first choice for the role. He signed on after Al Pacino, Jack Nicholson and Richard Dreyfuss had rejected the role of the lousy millionaire who falls for a penniless waitress. But Moore isn't resentful about that; his screen break in "10" only became possible after the original choice for that role, George Segal, walked off the set. Because of "Arthur," delightful Dudley is booked solid in films for the next two years. The producer and the director of "Arthur" are surprised and pleased, too. The script for the film gathered dust for two years before producer Charles Offe decided to take a chance — and even he didn't know if it would really pay off. It has. As of Christmas, 1981, the film had grossed \$76 million and was pulling in an average of \$100,000 a day.



Q. Is Farrah Fawcett going to have her own TV show? And is she going to marry Ryan O'Neal? Deb H., Eynon, Penn.

A. Yes to both, or at least as it stands now. MGM is paying Farrah a lot of cash just to sit around and wait (and not be snapped up by somebody else) while they develop a series for her on ABC. They don't want it to smack too much of "Charlie's Angels" and her dramatic range is, to put it nicely, just a bit narrow. While she waits, she makes commercials for Faberge and poses for impromptu, "You-just-happened-to-catch-us-here at the Rainbow Room" pictures with fiance Ryan, who says he wants to marry her in March and that she's a real sweet girl. He even protested when she kissed a string of Marines at a recent Studio 54 party. "You kissed that one twice," said the jealous husband-to-be. They really are cute, aren't they?

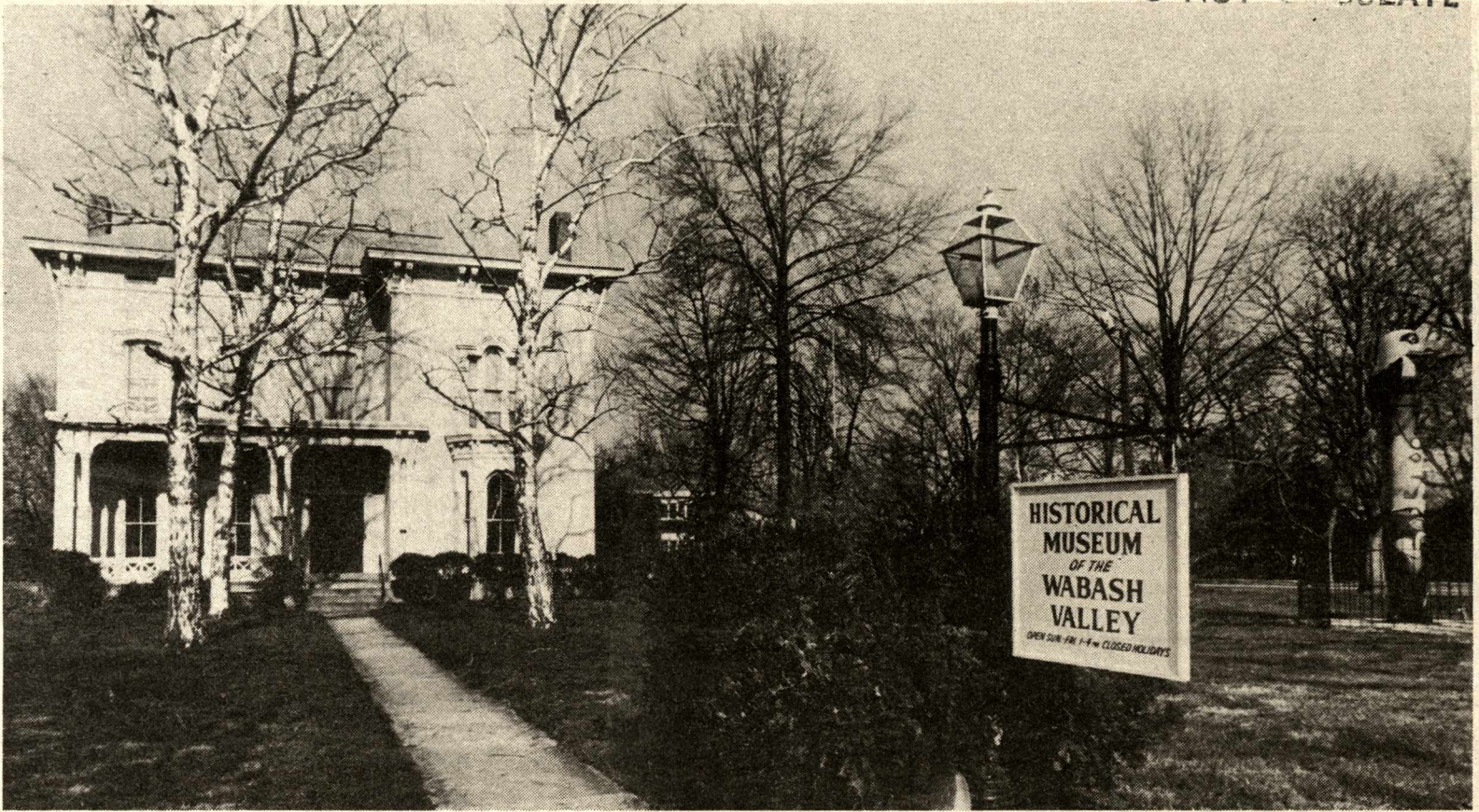


Q. Can you tell me why the movie "Honky Tonk Freeway," which premiered in New York and Florida will not be shown in my area of the country? A. Walsh, Saugus, Me.

A. To put it simply, it bombed. Or as John Butkovitch, a spokesman for Universal Studios explained, the film opened in 198 theatres last August, but the reviews were so rotten that exhibitors in secondary markets, which yours seems to be, had the option of accepting the film as scheduled and taking a bath, or chucking it for something more tried-and-true. Obviously, they chose the latter.

Anything you'd like to know about prominent personalities? Write: "Between the Lines," Terre Haute Tribune-Star, 721 Wabash Ave., Terre Haute, Ind., 47808. We regret we cannot answer any letters individually.

T s MAY 2 1982



Historical Museum is study in history

By DOROTHY J. CLARK

Although genealogy is my first love, tracing the ancestry of an antique item and its maker, or tracing ownership of a place of real estate can be just as fascinating. When the Vigo County Historical Society acquired the property at 1411 S. Sixth St. for its museum, it was most interesting to trace the history of the house, its builder and former occupants.

The abstract for the property begins July 2, 1825, when the trustees, Moses Hoggatt and Robert Sturgis, conveyed Out Lot No. 66 containing 64.32 acres to the heirs of Thomas Bullitt, deceased. The present description of the property lists it as being in "Bullitt's Sub-division."

On Nov. 25, 1843, a part of Out Lot No. 66 was set off to Owen G. Bullitt and a part to Mary B. Atkinson (formerly Mary Bullitt and later Mary B. Stewart). On June 10, 1844, Owen sold his part to Thomas E. Wilson, who, with his wife Caroline, sold in turn to Daniel A. Jones, July 15, 1850.

On April 28, 1856, Mary B. Stewart and her husband, Adam, sold their part to Daniel A. Jones, who with his wife Harriet A., sold to Emilie R. Teel for \$3,800 on Feb. 20, 1854.

Five days later, Henry H. Teel and his wife Emilie R., sold to William H. Sage an undivided half interest for \$2,600 and on April 26, 1875, sold the remaining half interest to Mr. Sage for one dollar. Four days

later, Sage sold to Henry Robinson for \$17,000.

Not too much is known about Teel and his wife except that in 1858 he was listed as a salesman for Mr. Ross, and they lived at the corner of Fifth and Canal streets. In 1864, Teel was listed as a pomologist, an expert in fruit culture, and still residing on North Fifth Street.

It is most peculiar about the interests of Sage who acquired only a half interest in 1864 and held it for 10 years. He only acquired the other half interest four days before he sold to Robinson. The amount of \$17,000 suggests the house was on the property, but still Sage had only a half interest in the property until very shortly before he sold it. No explanation has been found as to why Sage built a house on property in which he held only a half interest.

It was learned, however, that the house was built in three parts. The first and front section was built by Sage in 1868. At least this is the first mention of a dwelling house on the southwest corner of Sixth and Moffatt streets. Moffatt was an earlier name for Washington Avenue, as Willow was formerly Gulick Street.

The first city directory of 1858 lists Sage as a "baker and confectioner, located on the south side of Wabash west of Fifth Street, and his residence was between Sixth and Seventh on Swan," remaining there until 1868, when his business moved to 119 Main where he was also described as a "dealer in fruits, nuts and fireworks," and he had moved

his residence to Sixth and Moffatt. Here he remained until 1876 when he moved to the southwest corner of Eighth and Chestnut streets, and the Robinson family moved in.

Henry Robinson owned the property for the next 27 years and was responsible for enlarging it by adding on a second part. He was born July 12, 1827, in Canada, the son of William Robinson, who was born in New York. When Henry was 12 years old, his parents moved to a farm in northern Illinois where they lived the rest of their lives.

Henry returned to New York for several winters to attend school. Later he spent several winters cutting timber in the Wisconsin pine woods. Returning from them to New York, he spent two or three seasons at work in a cooper shop, returning again to his Illinois home.

He came to Terre Haute in 1856 or 1857, and in 1858 was boarding with John M. Adams at the corner of Second and Mulberry streets. Adams and Robinson were two of the first auctioneers in Terre Haute. The next year he opened a yankee notion store and auction house on the southside of Main between Fourth and Fifth, six doors east of the Southern Bank Building, and he lived on North Fifth Street. At different times he was in partnership with Adams, Mr. Shurbin and C.L. Braman.

Henry Robinson lived "north of the city limits and north of Sixth Avenue on the west side of 13th Street" from 1868 to 1875. Begin-

ning in 1876 his business was located at 602 Main, and his home was listed as 1409 S. Sixth St. This address was given in the city directories until 1901 when it was changed to the present 1411.

In 1858, Robinson married the widow of Henry Holmes, the former Ann Carey. Their children who lived to maturity were Frank E., George H., William A., and Tillie A. He died in 1902, and his widow died in 1904, both aged 75. Both are buried in Woodlawn.

During the two years before the estates were settled, the house was occupied by Frank C. and Mabel Wagner who rented the property. Mrs. Robinson lived at 1027 Maple Ave. In 1905 the property was purchased by Clemens W. Nagel whose family was responsible for the third and last addition to the house. The Vigo County Historical Society purchased the property from Marcella Nagel Lundgren.

In the 114 years since the house was built in 1868, it has been occupied by only four different families — first by the Sage household for eight years from 1868 to 1876; second, the Robinsons for 27 years from 1876 to 1903; third, the Wagners as renters from 1903 to 1905, and fourth by the Nagels for 52 years, 1905 to 1957. The Society has owned the property for 25 years, with the grand opening of the Historical Museum held in May, 1958.



DOESN'T SHE EVER GIVE UP?: Elizabeth Taylor, well-known headline-grabber, has been on a search for a young actor to star opposite her in "Sweet Bird of Youth," the first production of her planned repertory acting company. She keeps asking friends, "Who should be my co-star?" Her first thoughts were Al Pacino and Robert DeNiro but her acting pals convinced her that the ultra-WASP character, Chance Wayne, should not be played by an Italian. Then she went on to another name, soap superstar Tony Geary. She badgered friends with the question, "Are you sure Tony Geary is right for the part?" to which the reply was often dead silence.

Q. Has Katharine Hepburn always been as strong-willed as she appears these days? P. Simms, Harpersville, Ala.

A. Miss Hepburn has always had that headstrong quality, even in her earliest working days on Broadway. And it showed up again recently. On Broadway in "The West Side Waltz," she clearly commands the stage, but it seems she commands the audience too. One ticketholder, front row center, had the audacity to put his feet up on the edge of the stage, an action fully noticed by the star even though she was in the middle of the scene. "You must take your feet off the stage!" she barked, and then went on to the next line in the play. But she returned to the matter when she was taking her bows. "You must never again do a thing like that in a theater," she said directly to the man in the front row. "I was expecting that the next thing you'd want was for me to bring you a pipe and slippers. You shouldn't be a boor. You shouldn't pick on us like that — being rude — because we are sitting ducks up here." The audience, astonished, listened intently then broke into cheers.



Q. Why is Barbara Mandrell giving up her TV show? Harriet S., Turlock, Calif.

A. Two answers to this one: The official version goes that poor Ms. Mandrell is in danger of losing her voice if she keeps subjecting it to the rigors of a weekly series. Other think that the reason is that she has been bitten by the old Hollywood bug — she's put it out on the grapevine that she's ready for movies.

BETWEEN THE LINES

THE STORY BEHIND THE STORY...

By Josie

Q. I think they're both very pretty, but all this Farrah-and-Ryan business is making me sick. Are those two joined at the hip? J. Sherman, Brockton, Mass.

A. Yes, even to the point of looking around for a movie property to star in together — a romantic story, of course. And their world doesn't seem to include many outsiders, witness two recent statements what were made (we hope) in jest. Responding to the question "Do you want to have a baby?" Farrah said yes, but that she'd want to discuss it further with a gynecologist. But couldn't she just ask her female friends about their experiences? "I don't allow girlfriends," boyfriend Ryan O'Neal interjected, "only doctors." "He barely lets me go to the gynecologist," said Farrah.



WHO SAID IT WOULD BE EASY?: Priscilla Barnes of ABC's "Three's Company" had quite an embarrassing robbery recently, but one that confirmed that she had, indeed, arrived as a TV personality. She had just dropped her clothes off at the local dry cleaner when two boys rushed in, picked up her clothes and ran off. They might have waited until they were clean...

Q. Has Paul McCartney, or any of the other ex-Beatles, felt weird about coming to New York after the death of John Lennon? J. Kravitz, Dwight, Ill.

A. Both McCartney and Ringo Starr feel extremely nervous visiting New York these days and for that reason never reveal their travel plans ahead of time — either dates or specific locations. Still, fans still find out the details, reportedly by paying off employees of British Airways, various hotels and the phone company, according to one of McCartney's representatives. Fans even show up to meet Paul's flights when he books the reservations under a different name. That, plus the fact that his father-in-law's country house in East Hampton, Long Island has also been discovered, makes him feel extremely visible.

SEND THAT PROGRAMMER TO DIALING FOR DOLLARS: How's this for a musical variety show? It would star the "Queen of Rock" Tina Turner and a dwarf as co-workers in a record store. The gimmick is that every time they pick a record from the stacks, the artist suddenly materializes on top of the record and performs the song, via video wizardry. This novelty is already in production.

Anything you'd like to know about prominent personalities? Write: "Between the Lines," Terre Haute Tribune-Star, 721 Wabash Ave., Terre Haute, Ind., 47808. We regret we cannot answer any letters individually.

Historically speaking.

Clark, Dorothy + Boys Club (7.11)
Community Affairs File

Boys Club marks 75th anniversary

Trib - star 1/2/83
By DOROTHY J. CLARK

This month marks the 75th anniversary of the founding of the Terre Haute Boys Club by Flora Gilman Gulick. She became interested in the underprivileged boys who sold newspapers on the city streets. Unable to read or write, these youngsters would come into the Post Office and ask for change and advice. Mrs. Gulick had been employed in the money order department of the local post office since 1899.

Realizing there was no compulsory education in Terre Haute at that time, she decided to sponsor a room where she could gather these boys together and teach them not only how to make change, use good grammar, and cleanliness, but how to live together and become good citizens.

Some of these boys had become addicted to drink, and Mrs. Gulick determined to stop this degradation at once. The sight of newsboys and messengers staggering along the streets was more than this sympathetic woman could endure.

One stormy January night in 1908, 75 years ago, the first small beginning was made. The snow was nearly four feet deep, but a small group of boys answered her invitation. They sat around a broken down table in the kitchen of the old Social Settlement House, the Bauermeister building, at First and Cherry streets.

Lex G. Nichols, later assistant superintendent of the local Boys Club, was a charter member of this group. Also attending from the James Hook School were Clifford Moon, Leon Craig and Bill Meacham.

Mr. Nichols recalled one incident from that meeting. The Pledge of Allegiance to the American Flag was to open the meeting when an older boy jumped up, pulled out a red flag from under his coat, and refused to recite the pledge.

All the other boys started after the troublemaker. Following a chase, they caught him and returned him to Mrs. Gulick. She delivered a stern lecture, forcing the young lad to kneel down in front of the flag while the rest of the group recited the Pledge. Mrs. Gulick was devoutly religious, and Mr. Nichols recalled that sacred songs were sung at the meetings.

From this small beginning, the Boys Club began to grow slowly. Mrs. D. B. Shourds, daughter of Mrs. Gulick, and Mrs. McIlroy



Glenn, became assistants. About two years later, the club was moved to 611½ Ohio St., in the Mayhew Building, next door to the Star Building.

These quarters soon proved to be inadequate, and the club moved to 414 N. Sixth St., in the old McGregor mansion near Chestnut Street, where it stayed until it was disbanded for a few months.

In 1911 the club was incorporated, became a member of the National and International Boys Club Federation. Mrs. Gulick was honored by being elected vice president of the National Federation due to her excellent work here.

In October, 1913, the Boys Club was reorganized and moved to 30½ S. Third St., near Ohio. The formal opening was held Dec. 1, 1913 in these new quarters, formerly the old Empire Theatre, a

burlesque house, and a long time before that, the temporary court house.

Membership dues for the boys was five cents a month. The directors in 1913 were Louis J. Cox, president; the Rev. John E. Sulger, vice president; Benjamin Blumberg, secretary; W. K. Hamilton, treasurer; and Mrs. Gulick, superintendent.

During this period, the Boys Club depended solely on gifts, regular monthly subscriptions, and \$25 each month from the city, an estimated monthly income of only \$50. The building was donated by Mr. Cox.

An old record states: "The club is showing a remarkable influence on the boys. Instead of being the rowdy, unmanageable gang that they were during the first week, they have now become an orderly group

of boys who come to the club rooms to play games, read books, and get what instruction the teachers there are prepared to give them... the parents of these children expressed their approval of the good influence the club had proven to be..."

In 1913, Blumberg wrote this comment for the newspaper, "The quarters of the Boys Club in the old Empire Theatre Building, Third and Ohio, is now well-equipped with 1,000 books, a cookstove, and a great many small games, such as checkers, dominoes, lotto and fishpond... billiard table and pool table are rented at the rate of one cent per 15 minutes... in the class rooms there is some sort of class every evening... arithmetic, literature, etc..."

Many benefits were staged to raise money for this worthy cause. The Asbury Glee Club of DePauw University presented several benefit programs at the First Methodist Church. The mothers of the boys made quilts to be sold with the proceeds going to the club treasury. May 1st was designated annually as "Attic Day." Local citizens were urged to "clean out your attic and see what you have for the Boy's Club."

Boys receiving special awards at the New Year's Eve celebration in 1913 were Earl Zimmerman, Earl Riddle, Howard Smith, Leon and George Craig, Fred and Clarence Goodrich, Herbert Brown, John Kelly, LaVerne Purdy, Stowle and Ora Inman, John Carico, Hugh O'Donnell, Allen Klansawyer and George Carroll.

The boys gave a Washington's Birthday Party in 1914. They powdered their hair, wore tricorne hats and carried American flags. Mayor and Mrs. Donn M. Roberts led the grand march. Music for dancing was furnished by a Victrola donated by the Root Store.

In April, 1914, the Boys Club started a weekly newspaper, with local newspaper man, Paul Baugh, instructing the staff made up of Jake Grosser, Ed Marshall, Ray Harris and Leon Craig.

The Christmas week activities of that year culminated in the first annual Christmas Eve supper. Chambers' Chili Parlor donated the "chili feed" and Patsy Mahaney furnished his famous sweet orange cider and cornucopias filled with fancy cakes.

Next Sunday's column will continue the history of the Boys Club which celebrates its 75th year of service to the community.

Historically speaking

Ts JAN 9 1983

Boys' Club marks 75th anniversary

By DOROTHY J. CLARK

Last week's column traced the beginnings of the Terre Haute Boys' Club from its first meeting on a cold January evening in 1908 to the Christmas doings of 1914.

City school teachers honored for giving time to the Boys' Club were honored that year. They included Frances Weldele and Margaret Mischler, typing; Matilda Roberts and Bertha Leventhal, scrapbook; Helen Pfeiffer, English and writing; and Helen Novotney, arithmetic. Ella Grover, principal of Hook School, and her sister, Mayme Grover, were active in this work also.

In 1915 several benefit dances were held to raise money for the basketball team of the Boys' Club. Music for dancing was furnished by Harry Goodwin, pianist, and Raymond Miller, drummer.

The Mardi Gras Ball held at the Hotel Deming in 1916 was probably the biggest benefit ever to be held in Terre Haute. Mrs. John E. Lamb, general chairman, planned the outstanding social event of the year. Special costumes were ordered by the truckload from Chicago and kept secret until the big night.

Governor Samuel M. Ralston and his wife were guests of honor, as were the Mayor of Indianapolis and his wife. The entertainment and decorations were very elaborate. Mrs. Gulick had written special words to the tune of "Tipperary" for the boys to sing as their part of the program. The original song told of

the work and play at the clubhouse.

At the 13th annual meeting in 1919, Dalton B. Shourds, Mrs. Gulick's son-in-law, was elected president, along with J. B. Peddle, vice president; Lena M. Brown, secretary; and Harry Cohen, treasurer. Directors were Ben Blumberg, Robert R. Walker, Samuel H. McClary, W. H. Wiley, George Parker, A. C. Keifer, the Rev. J. H. Ryan, Rabbi Fink, Andrew Powers, John Joyce and Mrs. Adolph Gagg.

An athletic field was planned on land donated by Crawford Fairbanks between Swan and Park streets at the river and Crawford street.

Soon the club rooms were over crowded again, and the old Ball Funeral Home, 220 N. Third St., was purchased in 1922. Much of the credit for the fund-raising for the new club and the gymnasium added in 1925 went to Anna Bowles Wiley, local newspaperwoman, and the Lions Club of Terre Haute.

Ted Moore became director in 1928 and served for many years. In 1940 the building at the corner of Third and Eagle streets was purchased by C. J. Root. Showers and locker rooms were built between to join the two buildings. The frame building had been condemned by the Fire Department.

During World War II, the boys had conducted salvage drives to make money for a new clubhouse. In July, 1951, a new Terre Haute Boys' Club was opened to all boys in Vigo County. Playground equip-

Community Affairs File
ment was given by Mrs. Rudolph Yung.

The summer camp program began in 1939 at the Mandy Logan place, rented ground about halfway between Turkey Run and The Shades state parks. This primitive camp was replaced by 72 acres donated by C. J. Root in 1940.

Gradually with hard work, fishing, boating and swimming facilities were added. The quonset hut was replaced with a modern camp in 1957.

Present day facilities are a far cry from the candlelit kitchen back in 1908, 75 years ago, when Mrs. Gulick gave her free time to help the boys of the streets.

When asked if it had been worthwhile, she replied with a smile, "Worthwhile! I feel sure that you never knew 'Chicken,' 'Skeeter,' 'Pigeye,' and 'Dirty Neck,' or that notorious 'Hot Tamale Gang' and their antics."

In Woodlawn Cemetery on a modest flat stone tablet are inscribed these words: "Flora Gilman Gulick, 1865-1941, founder of the Flora Gilman Gulick Boys' Club." She would not have wanted any other epitaph.

According to Claude G. Bowers, "She is the one woman in Terre Haute who has looked far into the future and has seen the great need of helping out the boys of today if we would have good citizens on the morrow."

Max E. Jones became assistant director in 1969, and was ap-

pointed director in April, 1970, following the resignation of Ted Moore, longtime director who had served in that capacity for several years except for two years in the 1930s when he was out of the city.

Jones explained that there are presently over 1,700 members of the local Boys' Club. There are 38 clubs in Indiana. In comparing the goals and problems of the Boys' Club of 1908 with the present time, Jones believes his job remains the same — interesting and exciting.

Delinquency is still a problem, but for different reasons. Now we have delinquent parents, permissive parents, working mothers, and much unsupervised free time and spending money.

There was no compulsory school law in 1908. Now boys must attend school until they are 16 years of age, and therefore the educational level of the boys is higher than it was 75 years ago. Abuse of alcohol and drugs remains the same today and in 1908, but the population has grown, so more boys are involved. The more prevalent news media keeps everyone informed of this situation better now than 75 years ago.

What is a Boys' Club? Primarily, a Boys' Club is a "Human Factory" which accepts that most fascinating, loveable and challenging raw material, boys, and seeks to mold it into the finished product, men, who will be a "glory to God and man."

Vigo County Public Library

Fort Harrison Lodge 157 chartered in January, 1855

By Dorothy J. Clark

Historically speaking

Fort Harrison Lodge No. 157, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was chartered Jan. 12, 1855. On that date 128 years ago, charter members were John Leach, James Baird, W. M. Williams, W. M. Slaughter, John Abbott, Sol Harbert, William Patrick, A. R. Summers, S. K. Allen, James B. Edmunds, Firmin Nippert and I. P. Winkle.

All the names of the 12 petitioners were from Terre Haute Lodge No. 51. A. R. Summers was originally initiated into the I.O.O.F. in the Manchester Unity of England.

The first meeting place of the new lodge was in the Paddock Building located on the south side of Main near Fifth Street, and formerly the hall leased by Terre Haute Lodge No. 51.

March 27, 1868, Fort Harrison Lodge dedicated their hall in the McLean Building located on the south side of Main between Sixth and Seventh streets.

The banner year for Odd Fellowship in Terre Haute was 1908 when all the local lodges — Fort Harrison, Goethe and Amico Lodges, Terre Haute Encampment 307, Prairie City and Alma Rebekah Lodges — joined forces in a building program making possible the Odd Fellows Temple, located at the northeast corner of Eighth and Ohio streets. The cornerstone was laid May 17, 1908, and the temple was dedicated in November.

Passersby will notice this is the only cracked cornerstone in the city. This writer has never found another, so it must be unusual.

Terre Haute Lodge 51 was instituted Jan. 21, 1848, in the Masonic hall of Lodge No. 19, located on North Fourth Street. Petitioners for this first local I.O.O.F. lodge were William Edwards, I. P. Winkle and P. M. Kneeland of Terre Haute; P. M. Donley of Covington; and James Lyons of Clinton.

The lodge meetings were held in three different rooms until May, 1848, when the Rufus St. John Hall on the west side of the public square was obtained.

Goethe Lodge 382 was instituted Oct. 16, 1871, in the hall of Terre Haute Lodge 51. Charter members included Peter Miller, Charles M. Hirzel, Philip Schloss, Fred Scheydt, Theodore Rees, Peter Mischler, Joseph Rothschild, Francis Santer, Samuel Frank, Herman Scherer, Christ Reichart, Nick Stein, Enos Strouse, Herman Kirmse Jr., Nick Filbeck, Fred Schmidt and John C. Meyer.

As the Order grew in popularity, Johnathan Lodge 868 was instituted March 2, 1909. Charter members were W. G. Lamb, Oke J. Denehie, Samuel R. Bridwell, John B. Bennett, Harry Philips, O. C. Shandy, J. Hardesty, James A. Cozart and F. J. Maurer.

Their first meeting place was over the Neukom Drug Store at 13th and Wabash Avenue. Later they moved to Twelve Points, where they met until consolidation of the lodges took place. Goethe Lodge 382 was consolidated with Fort Harrison Lodge Oct. 4, 1932, and on April 17, 1945, Jonathan Lodge consolidated with Fort Harrison, and Terre

Haute Lodge July 1, 1947.

At the 100th anniversary meeting in 1955, 50-year buttons were presented to Edward W. Heiser, Charles Fread, Albert Zinkeler, Edwin L. Miller and William Timberman.

Many prominent early residents of Terre Haute were involved in I.O.O.F. activities. Three members of Terre Haute Lodge 51, Isaac Ball, L. A. Burnet and Robert McEwan, organized Brazil Lodge 215.

Vigo Lodge 476 in Prairie Creek was organized by W. K. Edwards, H. D. Milns and A. R. Summers.

Canton McKeen 23, Patriarch Militant, was mustered Feb. 11, 1889. That same year the Veterans Odd Fellows Association No. 1 was organized. Amico Lodge 707 was organized by W. H. Leedy July 16, 1894.

The auxiliary of the Odd Fellows Lodges were the Rebekahs.

A charter was granted Nov. 20, 1878 to the Prairie City Rebekahs. The ladies met in the hall of No. 157 located on South Main Street. In December, 1889, Edwards Rebekah Lodge 320 was chartered.

About 1911, Odd Fellowship reached its peak. At that time it was the largest fraternal organization in the world. There were 1,583,169 Odd Fellows and 666,537 Rebekahs, the largest ladies organization.

In 1911 Indiana ranked fifth in membership, and second in Rebekah membership. From this peak, the lodge membership steadily and slowly declined until in recent years Terre Haute has sold the Odd Fellows Temple and purchased quarters on Wabash Avenue.

Masonry in Terre Haute

Lodge began here 167 years ago

Is MAY 25 1986

Community Affairs File

In Terre Haute, Masonry began in 1819 when the first dispensation for a lodge was granted to T. H. Lodge No. 19. This lodge flourished and included in its membership nearly every prominent man in Vigo County.

In 1832, however, the charter lapsed and there was no Masonic Lodge in Terre Haute until 1845 when it revived. The 10 Master Masons who petitioned for re-institution were Elijah Tillotson, James S. Freeman, Thomas Dowling, David Bell, Macob McFadden, William Naylor, Samuel McQuilkin, Asa Dille, Samuel Hager and Louis Levy. "Old 19" steadily grew and from it came two lodges, Social 86 and Humboldt.

During the 1870s and 1880s the three lodges were static. Younger members believed the older members stayed in office too long. Some of the Masters remained in office for several years.

On June 25, 1885, 22 Master Masons petitioned the Grand Lodge for dispensation to form a new lodge. On Sept. 21, 1885, the

Historically speaking



Clark retired as The Tribune-Star women's editor in 1980. She has written a local history column for 30 years. She is Vigo County Historian.

By Dorothy J. Clark
Special to The Tribune-Star

petition was granted after favorable recommendations by the other three local lodges.

Signing the petition were Thaddeus S. Moore (Moore & Langen), Samuel Prevo of Marshall, Ill., Julius F. Roedel (wholesale grocer at First and Ohio), John R. Coffin (contractor), Reuben Burney, Winfield B. Brick, Charles E. Temple (father of Temple Laundry owner), Horace M. Kearns, Charles H. Goodwin (local printer), and James

Wisely (another printer).

Also, Ellis E. South (Big Four Railroad), Julius Brittlebank, Ambrose W. Smith, George Libbert, William E. Burk, James Torrence, George Flood (who lived at Fourth and Washington), William Graul, Orville E. Raidy (railroader), Henry Orril, Samuel E. Armstrong and Walter S. Pierce.

May 25, 1886, a charter was granted to Euclid Lodge No. 573. Charter membership totaled 35, an increase of 13 over the petition. First officers were J. E. Roedel, W.M.; O. E. Raidy, Sr. W.; C. E. Goodwin, Jr. W.; J. Brittlebank, treasurer; James Wisely, secretary; J. R. Coffin, Sr. D.; J. L. Seaman, Jr. D.; Henry Steeg, Sr. S.; Ambrose W. Smith, Jr. S.; and Charles Creager, tyler.

Euclid Lodge met on Monday nights in the hall of Lodge No. 19 on the third floor of the old McKeen Building, 644½ Wabash Ave., from 1885 until the building was razed near the turn of the century to make way for the Herz Store, later

Aldens. At this time Euclid Lodge was composed mainly of local printers and railroad men.

From then until 1917 meetings were on Tuesday nights in the lodge rooms of Terre Haute Commandery No. 16, Knights Templar, on the third floor of the McKeen Block, northwest corner Seventh and Wabash, later known as the Fairbanks Building. Since 1917 the lodge has met at the Masonic Temple, 224 N. Eighth St.

Through the Masonic Temple Association, all local Masonic lodges participated in planning, constructing and operating the Masonic Temple. The cornerstone was laid May 25, 1916. The building was dedicated July 9, 1917.

At the 50th anniversary of Euclid Lodge, only one charter member survived, Julius W. Brittlebank, and he was unable to attend. In 1961 at the 75th anniversary, Euclid Lodge had grown from 35 to 1,046 members. In its centennial year there are about 500 members.

Vigo County Public Library

REFERENCE
DO NOT CIRCULATE

Community Affairs File

Many well-known residents have served as worshipful master of Euclid Lodge in the past century. They include:

Roedel, 1886; Goodwin, 1887; Western Harper, 1888; John R. Coffin, 1889; William O. Patton, 1890; Charles Balch, 1891; Alonzo C. Duddleston, 1892; Emil Froeb, 1893; John C. Warren, 1894; Frank E. Dupell, 1895; William K. Hamilton, 1896; Robert Andrew, 1897; Edwin L. Duddleston, 1898; Henry R. Glick, 1899; and Alfred Cummings, 1900.

William E. Henrich Jr., 1901; William Wurtzebach, 1902; Otto Riehle, 1903; William H. Baugh, 1904; Herman Froeb, 1905; Henry VanBrunt, 1906; William F. Hartough, 1907; Alwert Balsley, 1908; Conrad J. Herber, 1909; Jefferson V. Houpt, 1910; Orville E. Raidy, 1911; John E. Wolf, 1912; Chester Y. Kelly, 1913; Horace B. Terry, 1914; Roy Duncan, 1915; Charles P. Walker, 1916; Curtis P. Klaus, 1917; H. Raymond Pugh, 1918; Charles J. Watkins, 1919; and Dr. Walter Rhodes, 1921.

John R. Love, 1921; Paul Heedwohl, 1922; Roy W. Bonnett, 1923; James L. Mullis, 1924; Harry R. Harrison, 1925; C. Clayton Woodrum, 1926; William L. Smith, 1927; Walter T. Noble, 1928; George W. Trout, 1929; Ernest R. Ellis, 1930; Charles E. Thomson, 1931; Homer N. Jackson, 1932; J. Vernon Brewer, 1933; Fred B. Stewart, 1934; Charles E. Reynolds, 1935; Fred W. Ellenberger, 1936; Charles A. Purcell, 1937; Starline A. Hamilton, 1938; Lester E. Jacks, 1939; and Harold E. Henderson, 1940.

John H. Griffith, 1941; Ray H. Schofield, 1942; Earl O. Prater, 1943; Herbert Bitts, 1944; Charles E. White, 1945; John D. Council, 1946; Harry Hassinger, 1947; Decker Myles, 1948; Herschel C. Reynolds, 1949; Robert W. Blizzard, 1950; James C. Albin, 1951; Floyd W. Fleming, 1952; James H. Gee, 1953; Daniel Partington, 1954; Carl W. Layman, 1955; Dewey R. Richter, 1956; Frank L. Wey, 1957; Fred C. Campbell, 1958; Harold E. Martin, 1959; Richard H. Bedwell, 1960; and C. Edward Archer, 1961.

Manford R. Ripple, 1962; Gene D. Rogers, 1963; Joseph E. Cobb, 1964; E. Dean Boyd, 1965; G. Joseph Wheeler, 1966; Max W. Bandy, 1967; Raymond P. Bosc, 1968; Clyde E. Sappingfield, 1969; Charles R. Wright, 1970; James D. Albin, 1971; Jerry V. Albin, 1972; Roy E. Bennett, 1973; Hiram H. Plant, 1974; Gary L. Burnell Sr., 1975; Anthony J. Pfeiffer, 1976; and A. Paul Williams, 1977.

Helping humans and animals

Humane society dates heritage to 1904

The 75th anniversary of the Terre Haute Humane Society will be officially celebrated this year, but the group had its actual beginning in 1904 as the Vigo Humane Society.

On March 26 of that year, 16 local residents signed the articles of incorporation which stated: "The objects of this Association shall be to visit, through its membership, the homes of children who are surrounded by vicious and immoral influence or that are neglected and dependent, to dispense charity, and do and perform such reasonable and lawful acts as may be determined upon from time to time, that may prevent cruelty to and tend to the betterment of conditions of such children; to give our aid and assistance to those charged with the duty of enforcing the laws for the prevention of cruelty to animals, and to put into effect such lawful measures as this Association may from time to time determine upon for the protection of animals and the prevention of cruelty thereto."

The Vigo Humane Society agreed to confine their activities to Vigo County and especially Terre Haute. The group of 16 signers elected nine to serve as the board of directors. They were H.E. Randolph, Albert Einecke, Ernest Alden, Adolph Herz, Lewis J. Cox, Olive V. Diall, Julia C. Ford, Julia C. Smith and Helen Arnold.

The remaining signers were Lenore Hanna Cox, Joanna Scovell, Estelle H. Froeb, Geraldine A. Rea, Harriet E. Parsons, Annie W.

Historically speaking



Clark retired as The Tribune-Star women's editor in 1980. She has written a local-history column for 30 years. She is Vigo County Historian.

By Dorothy J. Clark
Special to The Tribune-Star

Keyes and Mary A. Warren.

Records of this early group's activities have never been located, so until they come to light, its endeavors shall go unheralded.

The articles of incorporation for the present Terre Haute Humane Society were filed Dec. 22, 1913. The 10 directors were Mrs. John Latshaw, Louise Steele, Ross Harriot, Mrs. S. Riley, Theo. J. Steinle, L.E. Waterman, Mrs. Alex J. Scott, Elvinette Brown, I.W. Richardson and Charles S. Batt.

The object of this corporation was to "carry on a work of preventing cruelty to all dumb animals; and by education and suggestion to induce others to treat all dumb animals in a kind and humane manner; and to aid in the prosecution of those who violate the laws governing the care and treatment of dumb animals."

Louise Steele Ferguson told of the early days of the society, and how the little group carried on as

best they could without a humane officer for many years.

"Our winters were very cold in the past, and horses would stand tied for hours in the cold," Mrs. Ferguson related. "We had tags made which read 'Blanket your horse!' and I was always tying one of these tags on horses.

"Coal wagons were always overloaded, getting stuck in the mud, and the poor horses beaten. I had an attic full of black snake whips which I had taken away from cruel drivers, and, believe it or not, I don't remember of any driver ever refusing to give up a whip."

Every other Sunday Mrs. Ferguson, Mrs. Latshaw, and one of their husbands would go to Taylorville (Dresser) where conditions were very bad. They felt they were able to accomplish some good on these regular visits.

Once a month they visited the coal mines west of West Terre Haute, arriving about 3 p.m. when the mules were brought up out of the mines, all with sore backs and legs.

Later, every Saturday afternoon, Mrs. Ferguson would go to the Freight House at 10th Street and Wabash Avenue, where wagons were loaded and unloaded from a long platform. These horses were always beaten, she remembered, and by her presence she was able to save quite a number from even worse beatings.

In those days there was little money in the society's treasury, but the dedicated members of the little

group were able to have quite a few horses shod, to buy a few blankets, and to buy feed for the horses.

For many years the society had no animal shelter, depending on Dr. Bratt and Dr. Archer to keep stray dogs until advertisements were placed in the newspapers and homes found for the animals. A contract was signed in 1948 by the City Board of Health and the Humane Society to take care of stray animals. The city furnished the humane officer, his truck, another man to remove dead animals, and all the medicine they needed.

In 1944 the society purchased the property across the river known as Fort Heyden, a former gambling resort and amusement park. Mrs. E.L. Shaneberger donated \$6,500, enabling the society to buy seven lots on which stood a six-room modern home and another building formerly used as a gambling hall.

In 1959 the society purchased the home and dog kennels of Mrs. Norton on South Fruitridge Avenue for \$20,000, made possible by will bequests from the estates of Fannie Foster, the Kuhns, and Mrs. Latshaw, who died in 1958.

The new shelter was completed in the spring of 1960, and the Coates property directly north was purchased for \$11,000 to house the caretaker.

Over the past 75-plus years dedicated volunteers have lived up to their slogan: "Be Kind to Animals."

Vigo County Public Library
Community Affairs File

REFERENCE
DO NOT CIRCULATE

Needlework guild clothed many in past

✓ T's JUL 31 1988

The Terre Haute Branch of the Needlework Guild of America was established through the efforts of Mrs. Frank C. Crawford and Mrs. Leonard S. Briggs at the home of Mrs. R.G. Jenckes on March 13, 1904.

The object of the guild, founded in 1885, and incorporated in 1896, was to collect and distribute new, plain, suitable garments, to meet the great need of hospitals, homes and other charities.

Special collections of garments and other items were taken at times of local, national or international disasters.

Men, women and children could become members by contributing two or more new articles of wearing apparel or household linen, or a donation of money.

At the first local meeting, representatives from the Chicago and Indianapolis branches explained the organization's work.

Thirteen sections were formed in Terre Haute, and presidents elected for each of the groups.

At the September 1905 meeting,

Historically speaking



Clark retired as The Tribune-Star women's editor in 1980. She has written a local history column for 30 years. She is Vigo County Historian.

By Dorothy J. Clark
Special to The Tribune-Star

Mrs. Dan Reagan and Miss Beach were appointed to the executive committee. The guild decided to have the roundup of collected garments and linens in October and ordered a printed report to explain their work to the public.

The first annual tea was at the Crawford home in June 1907. Officers were re-elected. There were changes only when someone died or moved from the city.

In 1910 the women of the

Washington Avenue Church organized a section with Mrs. George Hoffman as president. The roundup that year collected more than 2,500 garments.

In 1912 the annual event was at Temple Israel. Garments were received and sorted in the morning. After lunch was served to 30 workers, several visitors came to marvel at the display.

Celebrating 10 years of existence, Mrs. Briggs entertained the guild at her home in 1915. She introduced the representatives from each of the local charities that were helped by the Needlework Guild: Social Settlement; SOC and Crittendon Home; St. Anthony's Hospital; Union Hospital; Rose Ladies Aid; Fresh Air Mission; and Day Nursery.

Mrs. Cole and Mrs. Weinstein volunteered to organize a new local section to interest children in the work. They would call this section the "Twigs."

Later that year the Red Cross appealed to the guild to "help the warring nations" by making ban-

dages. In the summer of 1916 the women served lemonade to the soldiers passing through the city on their way to the Mexican border.

Reading through the early minutes books of the guild shows the local group averaged more than 2,000 garments collected and distributed to the needy through local charities. In 1923 they collected more than 2,600 garments.

At St. Stephen's parish house, enormous stacks of donated garments and bed sheets were displayed on tables. Visitors were impressed that this small group could accumulate such mountains of new bed clothing and wearing apparel.

After the death of Mrs. Briggs in April 1941, the Needlework Guild suffered from lack of strong leadership. World War II also was to blame for the lack of interest.

Mrs. J.C. Stimson became president in 1942. The next year the group voted to discontinue activities and the record books, correspondence, etc., were boxed up and filed away for safekeeping.

REFERENCE
DO NOT CIRCULATE

Rotary celebrates 75th in Terre Haute

TS Oct. 02, 1988

Clark, Dorothy

The first service club, so called, to be organized in Terre Haute was Rotary Club which celebrates its 75th anniversary this year. The local charter was signed Oct. 1, 1913.

With the charter number 84, an indication of its age in Rotary International, the local club is the second oldest in Indiana, with Indianapolis Club as the first.

Other service clubs followed Rotary — Kiwanis, Exchange, Lions, Optimists and others — and all of these groups have contributed materially to the enrichment of Terre Haute's civic and cultural life.

During the summer of 1913, George Graham Holloway, local photographer, attended a convention at Kansas City. A district meeting of Rotary International was being conducted at the same time, and he managed to attend some of its sessions. Greatly impressed by all he saw and heard concerning Rotary, he came home determined to organize a club here.

Fifty representative business and professional men of the community, all potential Rotarians, were invited to the first meeting on Sept. 2. Six members of the Indianapolis Club also were present. A committee was appointed to nominate officers and directors.

Two weeks later the group met again in the Herz Tea Room. By this time 88 men had indicated their desire to join. A constitution and by-laws were adopted and an election was held. Holloway was chosen president; George Schaal, vice president; C.I. Brown, secretary; A.S. Cooke, treasurer;

Historically speaking



Clark retired as The Tribune-Star women's editor in 1980. She has written a local history column for 30 years. She is Vigo County Historian.

By Dorothy J. Clark

Special to The Tribune-Star

and John S. Cox, John Crawford, Wayne Bigwood, H.J. Rottman and Harry Schloss, directors.

At the conclusion of this dinner meeting, all attended a performance at the Grand Opera House as guests of the manager, Carruthers.

Terre Haute was very fortunate in the personnel of its new club — substantial, securely-established citizens, bankers, lawyers, industrialists and merchants. In general, they were middle-aged men, highly esteemed in the community, and leaders in every worthwhile civic endeavor.

The Hotel Deming was newly completed when Paul Bogart was installed as Rotary president in 1914. Serving with him were John S. Cox, vice president; Louis E. Weinstein, secretary; and John L. Crawford, treasurer.

The first recorded public service of the club was an appropriation of \$100 to the Citizens' Committee "which is investigating with a view of preventing and prosecuting violation of the laws, to be used by

said committee in its work."

It was a time of political turmoil in the city resulting from scandalous corruption in the last election, and it is interesting to note that the Rotary Club, only a year old, already was aware of its civic responsibility.

Serving one-year terms the following men became Rotary presidents: John S. Cox, 1915; F.F. Winslow, 1916; Charles E. McKeen, 1917; Dr. Ezra R. Baldridge, 1918; Fred L. Paige, 1919; Fred G. Heintz, 1920; Walter E. Rahel, 1921; Thomas L. Kemp, 1922; David W. Eggleston, 1923; Perle E. Allen, 1924; William J. Stark, 1925; J.O. Engleman, 1926; George G. Morris, 1927; Louis Keifer, 1928; Dr. William Asbury, 1929; and Willis W. Bell, 1930.

During the '20s, Rotary had a meeting on the top floor of the city's only "skyscraper," the newly-built Citizen's Trust Building; promoted the Paul Dresser Memorial Drive; and through the generosity of one of its members, George Krietenstein, gave the site for the new Boy Scout Camp, later named Camp Krietenstein.

Continuing the roster of Rotary presidents, those who served were A.N. Levin, 1931; William J. Rynick, 1932; Floyd E. Dix, 1933; Foster Miles, 1934; William H. Durbin, 1935; Elmer E. Tygret, 1936; John W. Jones, 1937; George J. Beck, 1938; W. Scott Forney, 1939; Luke Walton, 1940; Merle Drew, 1941; Clarence A. Pound, 1942; Guy Kornblum, 1943; Larry C. Kigin, 1944; John Spence and John Bloxsome, 1945; C.L. Shideler, 1946; V. Dewey Annakin,

1947; George C. Carroll, 1948; and Clifton E. McCormick, 1949.

Rotary had now weathered World War I and World II and the Korean conflict was approaching as the '50s began.

Herschel W. Russell, 1950; Benjamin White Jr., 1951; Theodore Grob Jr., 1952; Donald V. Vines, 1953; Wallace D. Howe, 1954; George Weimuth, 1955; Pat Baber, 1956; Dr. John Showalter, 1957; John Hunter, 1958; John G. Biel, 1959; Gordon Belles, 1960; Merrill Bradfield, 1961; F. Theodore Hegeman, 1962; and Wayne Schomer, 1963-1964.

After 50 years of service to the community, approximately 185 members attended weekly luncheon meetings. Their motto is "Service is our Business."

During the past 25 years those serving as president have been Herman Moench, 1964-65; Jim Rentschler, 1965-66; Russ Arnold, 1966-67; John Napier, 1967-68; Frank Lightfoot, 1968-69; Alison Maxwell, 1969-70; Pat O'Leary, 1970-71; Dale Baughman, 1971-72; Harry Dees, 1972-73; Vern Fellows, 1973-74; Mike Pettebone, 1974-75; Lee Webb, 1975-76; and Tom Merritt, 1976-77.

Also, Jack Gobel, 1977-78; Russ Greaser, 1978-79; Tom Jones, 1979-80; Bill Maxam, 1980-81; Chuck Schutt, 1981-82; Harmon Baldwin, 1982-83; Dale McKee, 1983-84; Shelton Hannig, 1984-85; Bob McLaughlin, 1985-86; Rod Heefner, 1986-87; John Perry, 1987-88; Bob Bishop, 1988-89; and newly-elected Richard Watson, 1989-90.

Community Affairs File

Vigo County Public Library

DO NOT CIRCULATE

Early on, county extended its hand

DEC 4 1988

Vigo County was organized in 1818, and from that first year made arrangements to take care of its less fortunate citizens. There were too few that first year to warrant the establishment of a county institution for their care. But from the first, some few destitute cases required public charity.

In 1819 the few people who needed help were placed by the court in the homes of various citizens who were paid by the county. In May 1820, the county commissioners appropriated \$44.40 to Daniel Stringham for supporting a pauper for 16 weeks, and \$50 to another man for keeping one a whole year. The pauper had evidently been able to work out part of his bill.

Those who became dependent on public charity were so few that it was considered best to place them in individual homes at a contract rate.

In 1821 a record states that \$48.75 was allowed for the boarding of a pauper during sickness, and John Blacksom was granted the sum of \$18 for taking care of the same person, so that it is clear that a pauper might be passed from one to another.

To avoid abuses and to see that only those worthy of public support received it, it was imperative that some system of control be inaugurated. Consequently, there was an overseer of the poor appointed for each

Historically speaking



Clark retired as The Tribune-Star women's editor in 1980. She has written a local history column for 30 years. She is Vigo County Historian.

By Dorothy J. Clark
Special to The Tribune-Star

township.

In 1821, the overseers for Harrison Township were Samuel McQuilkin and Louis Hodge. Thomas Pounds and Joseph Liston performed the duties in Prairie Creek, and Elisha Parsons and Daniel Barbour in Paris Township.

The care of these poor derelicts was not confined solely to boarding them, but it can be seen by the public records that they were supported through sickness, their doctor bills paid, and when they died penniless, were buried at public expense. On the same page is the sum of \$13.75 allowed to Dr.

Modesitt for treating a pauper, and \$6 to Enoch Dole for making his coffin.

It was several years before the number of indigent increased to the point where economy and efficiency demanded the maintenance of a poor farm.

The first poorhouse was built in 1853 at a cost of \$725. It was 28 by 30 feet in dimensions, had six rooms and a hall through the center. William Coates did the painting, \$70 for the exterior and \$25 for interior work.

This building was sold in June 1856, along with 80 acres of land in the north half of the northeast quarter of Section 26, Township 12, Range 9. The city had grown to it, and the accommodations were wholly inadequate. It was ordered laid off in five-acre lots as an addition to the city, and to be sold at public sale by the county auditor.

In the early part of 1866 the county purchased 135 acres on the south side of the southwest quarter of Section 12, Township 12, Range 9 West, from Dr. George W. Clippinger to be used as a poor farm. The contract for \$10,000 was made by Benjamin McKeen, county commissioner, and confirmed by the board in July 1866.

In March 1867, T.B. Snapp was employed to furnish plans and specifications for the

new county asylum. Notices to builders were published in the Terre Haute Express and Journal. Completion date was set for the end of the year.

The work progressed rapidly under the direction of J.L. Brown, superintendent, and E.D. Carter, master mechanic. The farm lands were rented to John W. Jackson and John M. Coltrin. By September, engine boilers were purchased to furnish hot water. The cost of the structure and outbuildings was estimated at \$5,450.

During W.P.A. days, the county home or infirmary on eastern Maple Avenue was built just in front of the 1867 buildings. As soon as the new brick building was completed in 1936, the patients were moved out of the old buildings into the new quarters.

Eventually, the 70-year-old structures were torn down. The citizenry believed that demolition job would take forever.

In 1963 Vigo County was taking care of more than 100 persons at the infirmary, as compared with the very few in the county's beginning. Now it's 170 years later, and the present nursing home has paying guests as well as those who might still need assistance. Times change, and with them the methods of helping the less fortunate.

Vigo County Public Library

Community Affairs File

REFERENCE
DO NOT CIRCULATE

Clark, Dorothy

Hold your horses

Animals respond to kind, humane treatment

JAN 29 1989

Is it true what they say about animal-lovers? That they're not people-lovers, that they don't trust other people or relate well to them? The Terre Haute community has had animal-lovers from early times.

Before 1890, a society for the advancement of humane interests in this community was for some years maintained in connection with other charitable work under the name of the Vigo County Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and Children.

This society was the nucleus from which was formed the Terre Haute Humane Society which celebrates its 85th anniversary this year. Col. Richard W. Thompson was president, 1890-94; Rabbi Lyons, during 1894; Dr. W.R. Elder, 1895-96; and Dr. E.E. Glover up to December 1898.

Early secretaries of the society were Dr. Glover, Dr. H.C. Hume and Dr. E.B. McAllister. Treasurers were C.M. Warren and B. McCormick. The attorney was J.C. Robinson until he moved from the city and Robert Catlin took up legal duties.

Dr. E.V. Elliott was the society's veterinary surgeon for a number of years. A bachelor living in the old Indois Hotel, northeast corner of Third and Wabash, his main source of income was taking care of the large herd of prize Holstein cattle and the riding horses at St. Mary-of-the-Woods College.

In the 1890s, the mistreatment of horses was a major concern of the humane society. However, the pampered horses of the city's fire department were no cause for concern. It was a thrilling sight to watch as they responded to the fire

Historically speaking



Clark retired as The Tribune-Star women's editor in 1980. She has written a local history column for 30 years. She is Vigo County Historian.

By Dorothy J. Clark
Special to The Tribune-Star

bells.

Since the earliest days of the fire department, old "Porter" knew the location of every firehouse as well as the firefighters. He and his teammate "Fred" were retired in 1896. Fred was the oldest, but he outlived Porter who died at the age of 21 years after serving 15 years in the fire department.

Named for Gov. Porter, the horse was purchased for the service by W.T. Beauchamp, then chairman of the fire committee on the City Council. Porter showed unusual intelligence from day one, and quickly learned the meaning of a fire alarm. After he had been in service for about six years, he was frequently allowed out of the stable to graze on the common.

No matter where he was when the alarm bell sounded, he would run to the stable and stand in his place under the hanging harness. If he was tied outside when the alarm came in, he would squeal like a pig and almost tear his head off in an effort to get out of the bridle and under the harness ready for the run.

While out for exercise he would stop in front of every firehouse. Sometimes he would take a notion to visit different firehouses where he had been in service. This happened in later years after he was placed on the retired list.

Shortly before he was taken out of service, he was stationed at headquarters and in crossing over the railroad tracks one day he caught a hind hoof in the tracks and injured it. He was placed in a pasture a short distance south of the city. Porter would go out to pasture every morning by himself and return in the evening, another of his intelligent feats.

Another day he cast a shoe and proceeded to walk into the Thomas blacksmith shop on South Third where he had been taken for years to be shod.

One of the firefighters told that when Porter walked into the shop, the horseshoer inquired what was the matter. The horse held up his bare front foot, and the new shoe was applied. It was not noticed until the next day, and when inquiry was made at the shop, the story of Porter's cleverness was revealed.

When Porter was retired, he was given to Mr. Stoecher, a gardener south of the city, who took good care of him until he died.

Fred was still living in 1899 at the age of 27. After his retirement he was cared for by Mr. Harrold of Danville, Ill. Fred loved men and children, and if he could get his head close to a person he would push his nose up to his face and stand to listen. If a crowd stood talking, Fred would push in and act as if he understood all that was

said.

"Joe" was another horse with above-average intelligence in service at headquarters. Purchased in 1890, the 3-year-old was named for Joe Fuqua, then chairman of the City Council's fire committee.

Joe was easy to teach, and pulled the pumper truck. He could remove his bridle from his head by using his front foot, not matter how it was fastened on.

Joe loved candy and fruit. He would nod his head and paw the floor when asked if he wanted an apple.

The firefighters took excellent care of their horses, and because of this attention the horses were usually very gentle.

The Humane Shelter is supported by city and county funds and contributions and bequests from animal lovers. The shelter rescues strays and injured animals, helps find lost pets, finds homes for adoption, provides obedience classes and educational programs. In 1972, an addition was built to the shelter at 1811 S. Fruitridge Ave.

Vigo County Public Library

REFERENCE
DO NOT CIRCULATE

Community Affairs File

Sworn into service

23 men gathered to join Indiana Legion in 1889

TS JUN 17 1990

A century ago, a group of men met for the purpose of being mustered into the Indiana Legion (now known as the Indiana National Guard). Calling themselves the Terre Haute Rifles, 23 were sworn into service March 20, 1889, by Lt. Col. Ben C. Wright of the 2nd Regiment, Infantry, Indiana Legion.

At this first meeting, they elected as officers: J.W. Ebel, captain; J.T. Triche, first lieutenant; L.D. Sparks, second lieutenant; and E.M. Cornell, first sergeant.

Two days later, the group met in the basement of the Vigo County Courthouse. They selected O.O. Carr as company clerk. Serving on a committee to look for an armory were B.F. Freers, W.G. Boyd, G.W. Beigler, C.O. Ebel, H.G. Lee, F.S. Murphy, and R.I. Fulton.

A week later the Terre Haute Rifles again met at the courthouse. The committee reported that the company could get rooms in the Marble Block for \$100 annually, providing they signed a three-year lease, and that the men would do their own repairing. The Marble Block was located at 620-630 Main St.

This was not the first military organization to form in Terre Haute. The Dick Thompson Zouaves, organized in 1883, had an armory at 22½ S. Third St.

The Hager Veterans, organized in 1879, met at the armory in the Savings Bank Block.

Historically speaking



Clark retired as The Tribune-Star women's editor in 1980. She has written a local history column for 30 years. She is Vigo County Historian.

By Dorothy J. Clark
Special to The Tribune-Star

The McKeen Rifles, organized in 1884, had their armory at the northwest corner of Sixth and Main streets.

The Terre Haute Light Artillery, with several members who lived in West Terre Haute, located their armory at 228½ Main St.

On May 6, 1889, the Terre Haute Rifles were informed that their company had been assigned as Company B, 1st Regiment Infantry, of the Indiana Legion. Measurements were taken for new uniforms.

The old Minutes Book shows that several new members were taken in during the summer months. The monthly dues were set at 10 cents, and 50 cents was charged for not attending drills.

Other activities sponsored by the group were signal practice, target shooting and debates. They were

invited to march in patriotic parades on Decoration Day, the Fourth of July, Lincoln's Birthday, etc.

By 1892 the group became more socially minded. They gave picnics, boating excursions, and staged the first formal ball on Valentine's Day, 1893, under the leadership of Professor Duenweg.

In April 1894, Capt. George W. Biegler appointed a committee to make arrangements for opening the new armory, called "Armory Hall," at 1716 Wabash Ave. Dedication ceremonies were conducted June 1.

The Terre Haute Street Railway Band had been hired to furnish music for dancing, but they disbanded, so the Cahill Orchestra was enjoyed for the occasion and two more celebrations until April 1896. Also, by this date, the group was officially renamed Indiana National Guard, according to the Minutes Book.

The men of Company B celebrated the eighth anniversary with a stag party. The men drilled on Monday and Thursday nights, but attendance was poor and dues were difficult to collect.

On April 26, 1898, Company B responded to the call of President McKinley, and left that day for Camp Mount in Indianapolis. The company was mustered into service of the U.S. Army on May 12, and 84 strong they moved to Camp

Alger, Va., on May 22. Here they were attached to the First Brigade, 2nd Division, of the Second Army Corps. The regiment was known as the 159th Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

This local company saw no active service during the Spanish-American War, and was mustered out Nov. 23, 1898. They participated in the practice march from Camp Alger to Thoroughfare, Va., which was the longest march of any body of troops during the war.

Considering the inexperience and condition of the men, they suffered some very severe hardships.

In June, the command had received 30 recruits, bringing the total number of men to 118. Two men were lost by death: Pvt. Charles B. Caton and Pvt. Sherman Stultz.

According to the Minutes Book, the military company reorganized Feb. 27, 1899, and were again mustered into state service. George W. Biegler was unanimously elected captain.

During this year they conducted monthly meetings, and used the rifle range owned by the Kraeg-Verin Society located about five miles over the river. A hired hack was used for transportation.

The last record in the old book was Jan. 7, 1901.

Community Affairs File

REFERENCE
DO NOT CIRCULATE
Vigo County Public Library

Time for living graciously

Commandery 16 had finest club rooms in Midwest

Ts APR 28 1991

One of the most elegant receptions ever staged in the history of Hoosier secret societies happened at the northwest corner of Seventh and Wabash, where the IBM Corp. branch office building at 686 Wabash Ave. is now located.

On Monday evening, March 26, 1888, the Terre Haute Commandery 16, Knights Templar, hosted the event to show off their new quarters in the McKeen Block, 644-688 Wabash Ave., later known as the Fairbanks Building, and torn down to make way for the parking lot which became the IBM property.

The new club rooms were acknowledged to be the finest in the midwest, with the possible exception of Chicago, and were to be formally opened.

The occasion was especially notable because of the presence in Terre Haute of Inspector General Right Eminent Sir Henry G. Thayer of Plymouth, who delivered the major address at the reception.

For several months the members of the committee on arrangements, Sir Knights George E. Farrington, John W. Cruft and Edmund Gilbert, had been working out all the details necessary to make this event a faultlessly elegant one.

Officers of 1888 were Charles M. Daggett, eminent commander; Leonard S. Briggs, generalissimo; Robert P. Davis, captain general;

Historically speaking



Clark retired as The Tribune-Star's women's editor in 1980. She has written a local history column since 1956. She is Vigo County Historian.

By Dorothy J. Clark
Special to The Tribune-Star

William S. Roney, prelate; Joseph H. Briggs, senior warden; Robert Taggart, junior warden; Asa M. Black, treasurer; and Frederick Schwinggrouber, recorder.

Also, John H. Cliff, sword bearer; William C. Eichelberger, standard bearer; William E. Perryman, warder; Harry P. Creager, third guard; James L. Pringle, second guard; George Likert, first guard; John R. Hager, organist; and Uriah Shewmaker, captain of the guard.

The programs, exquisitely printed by Moore & Langen, and daintily tied together with satin cords, contained the menu, the toasts, and the names of the officers.

Catered by Robert Taggart, the banquet menu included raw and escalloped oysters, sweetbreads

with mushrooms, breaded veal cutlets, French peas, Hamburg steak, and Koetter Hotel style, vintage 1886.

The next course included cold turkey, ham, tongue, chicken salad, lettuce salad, olives, pickles and celery.

Guests could choose from French rolls, Boston brown bread, wafer crackers, angel cake, chocolate cake, white mountain cake and assorted cakes.

Desserts included Neopolitan ice cream, lemon ices, Edam cheese, pineapple cheese, bananas, oranges and Malaga grapes. There was Java coffee and Oolong tea to be enjoyed with cigars and bonbons. Naturally there was music and flowers.

Dr. Eichelberger gave a complete history of the 20-year-old organization. Dowling Commandery was organized in 1866, chartered in 1868, and in 1871 changed its name from Dowling to Terre Haute Commandery.

There were so many toasts and responses and long-winded speeches that the affair lasted until 2 a.m. the following morning.

The Commandery occupied 10 rooms in the then new McKeen Block. These rooms were expressly designed by Architect Hannaford for the special work, use and benefit of the Knights Templar.

President McKeen told the committee to go ahead and fix the quarters to suit themselves, and the result was convenient and elegant. There were two entrances: one on Wabash and the other on Seventh Street.

On the Wabash Avenue side, the Knights had their monogram on the large pane of plate glass. Some said jokingly that it looked as if the Knights owned the entire building. At the top of the stairs the monogram appeared again, beautifully executed by Mr. Forrestall.

Dr. Swafford described the east stairway as the greatest improvement on the old stairway to fat men. The reception room was handsomely furnished and provided with a piano.

The wardrobe room contained 90 cupboards, all numbered, in which members kept their showy uniforms.

All the rooms and halls were superbly carpeted by A.Z. Foster. Emil Bauer designed the portieres, folding doors and draperies, all furnished by A. Herz.

A century ago local citizens had time and the incentive to live graciously and enjoy themselves. It's a wonderment to look back and see how it used to be and 'tain't no more alas.

Community Affairs File

VIGO COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY
TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA

REFERENCE
DO NOT CIRCULATE

Commercial Club remembered

Ts NOV 17 1991

T.W. Barhydt Jr. was long remembered for his yearlong effort to introduce the noon luncheon each week at the Terre Haute House of the Commercial Club of Terre Haute. He sat down with 68 other members on June 1, 1912.

The representative groups of business and professional men were served an excellent menu for 50 cents in the hotel's main dining room.

"Great hopes are entertained for the effect these lunches may have toward getting Terre Haute out of the rut it has fallen into." There wasn't enough life in the group to get up the meeting until W.A. Cochran arrived to take over management of the Terre Haute House.

It was a success, and by unanimous vote it was decided to meet during the noon hour every other Wednesday. At the first meeting, President Herz outlined his plan for a Chamber of Commerce to take in all business and civic organizations of the city. Several civic leaders spoke in favor of the plan.

Barhydt told about his travels around the country, and how the only thing known of Terre Haute was about its fine horses, a thing of the past. He suggested that the city must be advertised in magazines and all means of publicity so that every part of the country would learn about the splendid natural advantages here.

Herz pointed out that the formation of a Chamber of Commerce would mean wiping out the Commercial Club, but that its lines would be so broad that it would exclude every civic problem as well as the question of merely exerting efforts to locate new factories here.

"There are too many old men in the Commercial Club, and I'm one of them," said Herz. "I am ready to

Historically speaking



Clark retired as The Tribune-Star's women's editor in 1980. She has written a local history column since 1956. She is Vigo County Historian.

By Dorothy J. Clark
Special to The Tribune-Star

retire . . ."

More discussion was planned for the next lunch a week later. Adjourning promptly one hour after sitting down to eat was to be the rule. If more time was needed to carry out plans for this rekindled movement to keep Terre Haute from falling behind other cities, it was planned to hold special night meetings.

In February 1915, possibly two of the largest theater parties ever given in Terre Haute were those given after opening night of the Hippodrome. The Barhydts entertained all the dignitaries of the American theater world, the governor and his wife, and special guests from Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. W.L. Sparks entertained 70 guests with a theater party followed by a five-course supper at the Hotel Deming. Guests included the B.V. Marshalls, C.M. Rankins, James H. Blacks, Emil Froebes, Maxwell Carson Hamills, Horace M. Smiths, Rudolph J. Yungs, Lewis J. Cox, Omar Mewhinneys, Herman Hulmans, Crawford McKeens, William Penns, Walker Schnells, A.W. Wagners, William Cockrans, Bruce F. Faileys, Robert Walkers, Chapman J. Roots and W.P. Ijams.

Also, the Richard Stronges, Asa Bruce Bennetts, John Crawfords,

Warren Ijameses, John T. Beasleys, Ray C. Jenckeses, Albert M. Ogles, the Frank H. Worthingtons, Mrs. George Hewes of New York, Mrs. Frances T. Hord, Miss Alice Ijams, Miss Anna Royse and Mrs. Anne Hayman.

Guests of the Barhydts at the theater, but guests of the Sparks at supper were the Messrs. Adolph Gagg, Birch Ijams and Samuel Royse and Mr. and Mrs. John Beasley.

Tickets were mailed for reserved seating in the center section of the Hippodrome for another party. After the stage performance, guests assembled in the Hoosier Nook at the Hotel Deming to be received by the Barhydts and escorted to the ballroom. Tables for six and four were placed down the sides of the room for over 93 guests.

The menu included Blue Points on half shell, olives and celery, Lobster a la Newburg, hot rolls, grapefruit salad and wafers, Roquefort cheese and crackers, coffee, dainty confections of frosted ginger, Bronx cocktail, and cigars.

The surprise feature was the cabaret dancing and music by the Hippodrome orchestra along with all the performers of the show: Olga DeBaugh, violinist; Merritt Sisters and the Misses Tranfield, saxophone quartette; Izetta, accordion soloist; Miss Frankie Siegle, ballad singer; Victoria Webster, toe dancer; and Louise Elliott, male impersonator doing a baritone solo.

On Dec. 9, 1919, the Barhydts invited 250 guests to a Christmas season theater party at the Hippodrome. The middle section had been reserved. Following the performance, when the patrons had left, the Barhydts received their guests in the foyer.

After the stage was cleared, music for dancing was provided by

the Hippodrome's orchestra. During the evening, punch was enjoyed, and a one-course, lap-lunch was served in the foyer. Assisting hostesses were the Mesdames Benjamin H. Pine, Stewart Rose, John E. Lamb and W.L. Sparks.

Earlier that month, a delightful company was given by Mrs. Barhydt in her home. Seventy-five guests called during the hours from 3 to 4 and from 5 to 6. They were received by the Mesdames Lamb, Rose and Sparks.

Tea was served in the dining room by the Misses Priscilla Wagner, Dorothy Rankin and Evelyn Black.

Engraved invitations were sent by the Barhydts to a dress rehearsal at the Indiana Theater on Friday, Jan. 27, 1922, at 8 p.m. There was to be dancing and a tour of inspection. This was the first and most brilliant among parties to be given in the Indiana by the Barhydts. The occasion reminded those present of the party given to open the Hippodrome. The entertainment included a special show and dancing.

Rotarians and their guests were entertained at the new Indiana with a box lunch in the foyer, special entertainment from the Hippodrome, and a talk by the host T.W. Barhydt Jr., followed by the inspection of the new theater.

Local newspaper columnist Mique O'Brien told in his "Lobby Chatter" . . . "the severest criticism we hear is that it's (the Indiana) 10 or 20 years ahead of the town." He admired the loud colors of black, blue, red and gold, all deep and rich.

Certainly it's true that Terre Haute lost its greatest booster when the Barhydts went on to other endeavors. What's the rest of the story? Can some one fill me in?

REFERENCE
DO NOT CIRCULATE

Community Affairs File

VIGO COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY
TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA

Spanish-American War Vets

By DOROTHY J. CLARK

SEP 20 1957

The Claude L. Herbert Camp No. 38, United Spanish War Veterans, was organized October 29th, 1909 in the Castle Hall of the Knights of Pythias at Sixth and Ohio streets in Terre Haute, Ind., and consisted of thirty charter members: Capt. A. W. Dudley, Chas. Duerson, Ed Buckingham, Bert Driscoll, Chas. C. Whitlock, Norris Shake, Percy N. Garrett, Frank E. Hagg, C. B. Wooderson, Docus Kniptash, Gus App, Sam Farmer, W. Bayless, Elmer Garrett, Albert Catlin, Harry Boggs, Ben Wimer, Wm. C. Retz, Wm. Huff, Kenneth Butcher, Jas. B. Riley, E. M. Boe, Roy Dempsey, Chas. Keifner, Dr. W. S. Davis, Frank Whitman, Robt. S. Lloyd, Arthur Kloer, Capt. Jas. E. Thomas, W. D. Phillips.

Of the thirty charter members, six are still living: Messrs. Shake, Whitlock, Garrett, Boggs, Huff and Dempsey. At the first meeting of the camp, it was unanimously decided to name the camp "in honor of one of our comrades, one who had distinguished himself



Dorothy J. Clark in an unusual way, this honor being given to Claude L. Herbert, who heroically gave his life while saving others in the memorable Havens & Geddes fire on December 19, 1898, and who had served honorably as a Volunteer in the 159th Regiment, Indiana Infantry, in the war with Spain, and in whose further special honor for his heroism a bronze statue and drinking fountain was erected and now stands at Fifth and Wabash avenue."

Destroyed By Runaway Team.

I will qualify the last statement by saying that this first fountain was destroyed by a runaway team of horses and wagon. It was replaced by a second fountain and it was also destroyed, but this time by a runaway automobile. The present fountain was the third one erected at a cost of \$3,800 by a monument company. The base is set in concrete eight feet deep, and is very doubtful that will be destroyed by a runaway anything! For many years the fountain was iced at the expense of the city, but later the water was cooled by an electrical cooling unit installed by the city. Now the fountain has been turned over to the city's park board and is under their management. Two of the three water bubblers are in working order at the present time.

Meet In New Hall.

The camp met in Memorial Hall once in 1912, but moved back to their old quarters in the K. of P. Temple owing to "the chilly reception in Memorial Hall." In 1913 they met in their new hall at Fifth and Main. The club room was equipped with pool tables and two telephones.

Norris Shake, 1907 Third avenue, one of the charter members, was most helpful in locating information for me. Mr. Shake enlisted in the Spanish-American War in July, 1899, serving in the 31st U. S. Volunteer Infantry in the Philippines, and discharged in June,

1901. He is presently serving Camp No. 38 as their quartermaster and service officer. There are now only 58 members left. Mr. Shake has attended the national Encampment held in Little Rock, Arkansas, this month. He has in his possession the original documents of this organization, and an historical pamphlet from which I will quote: "I am proud to be a Spanish War Veteran. This was the first war fought for humanity; the only one hundred per cent volunteer army the world has ever known; the war responsible for the building of the Panama Canal; they fought with poor equipment, poor food, antiquated guns and black powder; it taught the lesson of unpreparedness that claims more lives than war; 458,000 fought; the average length of service was fourteen months. The pay was \$15.60 per month.

The veterans received no bonus, nor war risk insurance, no adjusted compensation, no vocational training and no hospitalization until 1922, twenty years after the Spanish War was over. Sixty-one per cent saw foreign service as compared with 46 per cent in World War I. Seventy-three per cent were sons of Civil War veterans and 42 per cent saw service again in World War I. The duration of the war with Spain and the Philippine insurrection was four years and two months, ending August 12, 1898, when Spain accepted defeat."

Came From All Sections.

The service man of that period came from all parts of our country, the North, the South, the East and West. He wiped out sectionalism, heal the wounds of civil strife, and made our nation in fact one and inseparable. He called the long, hard marches under the tropical sun "hikes," and named himself "The Hiker." His was no war of aggression nor of national defense. It has been truly said: "he was blown up in Havana harbor and came down all over the world." He captured and ruled cities of Santiago, Havana, San Juan and Manila.

Mr. Shake has also been a member of the board of the Memorial Hall association for over thirty years. This organization was formed by thirteen Civil War veterans: Nicholas Filbeck, George W. Krietenstein, Homer L. Stees, Thomas C. Williams, Jesse Robert-

son, Thomas J. Keylon, Lawrence Burget, Marx Myers, James Lyons, Louis Gerhardt, Frank C. Crawford, David Denny and Spencer Ball. The constitution and by-laws are dated Aug. 10, 1910, and the first articles of incorporation were filed Aug. 25, 1910. In July, 1923, amendments to these articles were filed, signed by A. W. Dudley, F. J. Cottom, R. Chase Creson, Oscar Rankin, A. B. Goodwin, William C. Royse, Henry Snedden, Frank A. Tabor, Larry Bays, Roy Dinkins, Jerry Fitzgerald and John Sullivan, who were the trustees at that time.

Subscription List.

Mr. Shake has the subscription list compiled by Nicholas Filbeck of the contributions given for the south building of Memorial Hall, totaling over \$7,300. Many other material gifts, brick, etc., were donated. The abstract of the property is very interesting, beginning with the Terre Haute Land Company, and the many sales, transactions, mortgages, etc., to the present owners, the Memorial Hall Association. It had been held by Thomas H. Blake, Lucius H. Scott, James Wasson, State Bank of Indiana, William and Joseph Montgomery, John Britton, Brittain M. Harrison, Barbetta E. Weinhardt, and Lawrence and Emelia Kussner.

The Kussner family lived in the little building back of the old State Bank, built for the home of a former cashier. From this humble home the little daughter, Amalia B. Kussner, went on to become a famous artist, and went to Russia to paint the miniature portraits of the Czar, the Czarina, various grand duchesses and other notable people. This Kussner family lived here for many years next to their music store. The father was a fine musician and the children all

talented. One of the rooms was equipped with a stage on which they performed little French and English plays. Amalia B. Kussner and Charles du Pont Coudert, of New York City, sold the property for \$4,000 to the Memorial Hall Association.

Community Affairs File

REFERENCE
DO NOT CIRCULATE

VIGO COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY

TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA